

NOW FULLY ORGANIZED

The Men Who Are to Advertise Hawaii.

A PERMANENT NAME CHOSEN

Displays at Osaka and St. Louis.
Hon. R. W. Irwin Selected as Commissioner.

THE Exposition Association of Hawaii is the name adopted by the committee for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition which is to be held in St. Louis in 1904. The committee met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce room in the Hackfeld building and adopted the name at the suggestion of the executive committee. The permanent committees named by the executive committee were also adopted and the new association is now perfectly equipped to handle its affairs.

W. G. Irwin occupied the chair, with James Gordon Spencer as secretary. Those present were: C. M. Cooke, W. O. Smith, Fred Macfarlane, Prince Kalaniana'ole, F. W. Amweg, W. W. Harris and D. Kakuokalani.

The report of the executive committee, dated July 14, was read and adopted as follows:

1. That application for space about 15x20 feet be made for an exhibit at Osaka.
2. That exhibits of the following be made: Sugar, rice, paddy, coffee, sisal, taro, aia, preserves, forestry, photographs, fertilizers, native hats, mats and fans, Hawaiian types, casts of fruits, fish, etc., educational display.
3. That Mr. R. W. Irwin be invited to take charge of the Osaka exhibit, as Commissioner for Hawaii.
4. That the name of the organization be "The Exposition Association of Hawaii."
5. That the room of the Planters' Association be taken for a meeting room, if it can be obtained, as being centrally located, and that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Amweg for his offer of the room of the Builders and Traders' Association.
6. That the following committees be appointed:
Building—H. E. Cooper, F. J. Amweg, F. W. Beardslee.
Agriculture—F. A. Schaefer, A. L. Louison, Allan Herbert.
Photographs and paintings—W. M. Giffard, A. L. Isenberg, A. Gartley.
Hawaiian manufactures—J. Kalaniana'ole, A. N. Kopekai, W. W. Dimond.
Finance—C. M. Cooke, F. W. Macfarlane, J. P. Cooke.
Forestry—W. W. Harris, D. D. Baldwin, J. D. Paris, J. T. Moir.
Educational—W. O. Smith, E. A. Mott-Smith, E. F. Dillingham, D. Kakuokalani.

The entire report was adopted unanimously. W. O. Smith stated that Robert W. Irwin, formerly Hawaiian Minister to Japan, would pass through Honolulu shortly on his way back to Japan and a committee should wait upon him and request him to represent Hawaii as Commissioner at the Osaka Exposition. It was also suggested that Hon. H. E. Cooper and W. C. Weedon, who both leave next week on the Alameda for the mainland, confer together on the steamer and arrive at some plan whereby Mr. Weedon can report to Mr. Cooper on favorable sites for the Hawaiian exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. Smith also stated that the use of photographs at the Osaka Exposition would be those illustrating the industrial progress of Hawaii.

Sailors as Rough Riders.

Two men from the United States training ship Mohican, A. S. Akin and E. Chrow, made matters lively at Waikeke, last evening by doing a bit of rough riding. Incidentally they ran over a Chinaman and injured him severely in the back. The Chinaman was riding along the road on a bicycle and when the men from the training ship came along at a break-neck pace he could not escape and bicycle and man were quickly piled up. The men were charged at the police station with reckless riding. Mr. A. de S. Canavarra, Portuguese consul, and Mr. A. G. Haves Jr., Secretary to the Governor, witnessed the affair from a passing street car.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Hubbell, of Des Moines, Iowa, who are stop-over passengers from the China, and who expect to go to the Orient by the next Pacific Mail steamer, registered at the Hawaiian Hotel. Mr. Hubbell is a son of the well-known Iowa millionaire, F. M. Hubbell. Mr. Hubbell is taking a look around the islands and as he represents a large amount of capital might decide to make some investments here.

WILCOX HOME RULERS HAVE NO OLIVE BRANCH FOR THE PRINCE

Bolters' Places in Committee Filled.

PLACES in the ranks only are open for the young men who bolted the Home Rule convention before the nomination of Wilcox, and the old party has now declared that there will be no longer any honors for the followers of Prince Cupid in the ranks of their organization. The places made vacant by them were filled and the work of the party will go on as if they did not exist. To follow will be their portion, not to lead, as they did before, in the event of returning.

The meeting of the executive committee of the Home Rulers was called to order yesterday at noon in Foster's Hall, and there were in attendance upon the session a fairly large number of representative men of the old line Home Rulers. Wilcox and Cayple, Kakuokalani and Makainai, Kanui and Palau, Kupieha and young Kakuokalani were among the most prominent in attendance upon the meeting, and from the first there was a degree of unity of purpose in the course followed by the old liners. They voted in unison and applauded the utterances of Wilcox and Makainai to the echo. The attendance was some 75, and there were present more than one who was at the meeting of Monday night, when the Prince's party was formed.

The new alignment was shown as soon as the meeting was called to order. J. K. Nakookoo, the former secretary of the Home Rule party, was in the audience and he announced to Chairman Makainai that he had joined the new party and could not longer affiliate with the old body. He said that he had the records ready for turning over and the books and papers were at hand for the purpose. Upon his statement being completed there were some side remarks made, but no discussion, and D. U. Kupieha was elected to the place thus made vacant by the leaving of Nakookoo. There were no other nominations and the election was made unanimous.

Secretary Kupieha then read a list of the members of the committee who had joined publicly the new party, so that their places might be filled by the election of new men. There was immediately a fight upon the proposition and for a time it threatened to make trouble for the meeting. The men to be thus superseded were named as follows: Prince Jonah Kalaniana'ole, Carlos A. Long, Solomon Meheula, Solomon Kalelopu, Moses L. Kaakaula, J. K. Clark, J. K. Nakookoo, F. W. Irwin, L. K. Nakookoo, L. Sheldon and J. W. Bipikane.

At once the reading was finished William Ringer and others rose and the former moved that the entire matter go over to the next meeting, so that if the young men should choose to come back into the party they could find their seats awaiting them, and the party could be once more united and could go ahead with its work. He favored some steps to induce the bolters to return to the fold and thought the plans for their reception should include their being made full members of the party just as they were before the split. This was too much for Wilcox, who jumped up and declared:

WILCOX'S SPEECH.

"The men who have broken away from us have set up a new party and no inkling of their intention has been sent to us. In this we have been shamefully treated, and now it is a question of forging ahead and not holding back. The names read before you are those of men who have taken a separate stand. There is no use for us to wait and see what they have to say. Let us choose other men in their places."

"If these young men see by and by that they have been hasty in their action and therefore wrong in their conclusions, the door is open to them and they will be allowed to come back into the fold like little children who have been punished and have seen the wisdom of their parents."

"Our enemies are watching us very closely and the newspapers are saying all manner of things. This morning The Advertiser lied most miserably about us in the matter of Queen Liliuokalani."



PRINCE KALANIANA'OLE.

PRINCE JONAH KUHIO KALANIANA'OLE was born in 1872 at Kapaa, on the island of Kauai. His father was Prince David Kahalepouli Pili-koi, a descendant of the King of Kauai, the last of the independent monarchs to be overcome by Kamehameha the Great. The mother of the Prince was Kakuokalani, sister of the wife of King Kalakaua, Queen Kapiolani. With his brother, Prince David Kawanakoa, Prince Cupid was made heir presumptive to the throne, and they were the heirs of the Queen.

The young Prince had his first schooling in the Royal School and with Mr. Atkinson, later going to Punahou. He was sent to St. Matthew's College at San Mateo, Cal., where he spent four years. Later he was sent to England, where he was a student in the Royal Agricultural College, going from that institution to a business college, where he laid the foundation of his career. He returned because of ill health and some time later went to Japan, where he was for a year the guest of the government.

Prince Cupid has always been devoted to sports and has made a record in the baseball, football and cricket games here. He is an ardent sportsman and is one of those who enter into the various amusements of his people and is an all-round athlete. Three years ago he started on a tour of the world and spent two years in travel, going to the Paris Exposition and thence south through Africa, returning to this country by way of Australia. He speaks several languages, being able to make an address in the English as well as in his native tongue.

HUI KUOKOA WILL HOLD MEETING FOR EDUCATION

PLANS for the mass meeting of the Hui Kuokoa, the holding of which was directed by the meeting at which the party of the young Hawaiians was organized, are being pushed along by the members of the committee on organization now in the city. According to the outlook the meeting will be held Thursday of next week, July 24th.

The meeting in all probability will be held at the Emma Square, where the Home Rule meeting is to take place Saturday evening. If there is danger of rain the gathering will be transferred to the Orpheum Theater. The intention of the leaders in the holding of this meeting is to have a free interchange of views upon the platform, so that the people will be able to understand the reasons for the breaking away from the old wing of the party.

and the methods which will be followed in the securing of a Legislature which will be of the greatest value to the Territory.

There will be no restriction of the platform to members of the party, but Republicans and Democrats alike will be asked to give their views. The principal speech of the evening will be made by Prince Cupid and others who will appear will be John Wise, Solomon Meheula, Nakookoo, Bipikane and Archie Meheula. It is thought that there will be a great demonstration in favor of the Prince.

Prince Cupid still says he does not seek place for himself. He wants to see the party become thoroughly organized and well grounded, and he holds himself ready to take up any portion of the work which is assigned to him. There is a belief, however, that the party will declare for him for Delegate, and that he will be compelled to make the race.

Kakuokalani. He said the recent convention was not in any way a proper one and might well be invalidated, as not being composed of proper delegates. When asked by Kakuokalani in what particular, he said the presence of women on the floor, speaking and voting, was contrary to the party rules and he could not indorse such action. This brought out Senator Kakuokalani for the first time, and he explained at length just what was the position of the heads of the party. He said it had been the rule from the very first to have women in the conventions of the party, and this was an old and safe rule. He thought there could be no criticism of this course, and he would not permit the idea that there was any breaking of the law by the permitting of such practices.

A BOLTER EXPLAINS.

Solomon Kalelopu, one of the bolters who was present, was then called upon to explain his position and said in part that he was very sorry that the bolt had taken place and he hoped that there would be some form of united action possible. He told how he rose and walked out of the convention at the same time the other young men went out, and while he could not exactly explain why he was out he would stand by it for the present at least. He would not go into particulars as to why he had gone, but he believed that he had done the right thing and could not see that he would make any apology for his move. Altogether he was understood as to just why or what, but he came round right at the end.

BACKLEY TO THE FRONT.

Representative Fred Beckley was next upon his feet and in short and sharp sentences indicted the party for its failure to live up to the constitution that had been prepared for it. He said the very first to break the rules laid down in the constitution was the old line party, the Home Rulers under

Republicans Call for Primary Elections.

REPUBLICANS are getting to work and the Territorial central committee has issued the call for the primaries of the party and the various district conventions. The call sets forth as well the number of delegates to which each precinct is entitled, and the places for the holding of the conventions.

According to this call the delegates will be as follows in the Territorial convention: First district, 11; Second, 9; Third, 15; Fourth, 27; Fifth, 16; Sixth, 9. A total of 87. In the district conventions the representation will be as follows: First, 17; Second, 24; Third, 29; Fourth, 55; Fifth, 37; Sixth, 12. The district conventions will be held as follows in order: Hilo Courthouse, Wailua Courthouse, Wailuku Courthouse, Waverly Hall, Republican headquarters, Nawiliwili Courthouse. The Territorial convention will be held at a place on a time to be set later. The districts will meet August 8th.

The chairman of the Republican Territorial committee has issued the following circular letter which has been sent broadcast, the men receiving it being in most instances those who have not been actively engaged in the work of the party:

The Territorial Central Committee of the Republican party has this day issued an official call for precinct club primaries to be held in the several precincts on Saturday, August 2nd, for the purpose of electing delegates to their respective district committees, and also delegates to the Territorial Convention, which is to be held in the first week of September at a time and place to be hereafter fixed.

While there is no rule to prevent the same person being elected to both the district committee and the Territorial convention, it is obviously desirable that different persons should, as far as practicable, be elected to the two bodies.

The necessity of securing concerted, harmonious and intelligent action on the part of the Republican voters of this Territory at the precinct primaries has prompted me, on behalf of the Republican cause, to solicit your personal aid and influence in this connection.

The importance of general and united action at the primaries cannot be overestimated. The district committees to be elected on August 2nd will name the candidates who are to run on the Republican ticket for the Senate and House of Representatives. These committees will also have the general charge and conduct of the campaign in their respective districts. The Territorial convention will nominate the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress; frame and promulgate the local party platform; and elect a new Territorial Central Committee.

It is apparent that these matters are all of vital importance to the party. Every Republican, every loyal citizen, is directly interested in this work. The character, ability and popularity of the party's candidates upon which the result of the election will largely turn will depend upon the interest and activity displayed by yourself and your Republican neighbors at your precinct meeting.

It will pay the people of this community to send to Washington a representative of ability and influence, and it is confidently believed that a Republican delegate in Congress could accomplish much good for the Territory. This cannot be done except by hard, conscientious work on the part of the Republican voters acting through the Republican organization. The more complete and thorough that organization is made the better the chances of a successful campaign will be.

The outlook is favorable for Republican success at the polls. The opportunity should not be lost to prevent a repetition of the past two years' political history of this Territory.

Respectfully your active assistance in the common cause,
I remain, yours very truly,
A. G. M. ROBERTSON,
Chairman Republican Territorial Central Committee.

REPORT OF TRAIN ACCIDENT DENIED

A report reached the city yesterday shortly after noon that a railway accident had occurred on Oahu plantation about 11:30 a. m. and that two persons had been seriously hurt. A guest of the Hawaiian Hotel, who returned on the train a little after 1 o'clock, stated that while a party of visitors were being taken about the plantation on cane cars the train met another laden with cane, on a curve, and that both trains were derailed. All the passengers, together with the workmen on the cane train, were thrown off. Among those mentioned as being injured were two members of the plantation staff.

Manager Ahrens was called up by telephone last night and asked whether such an accident had taken place and he replied in the negative.

TO RACE ON SATURDAY

Jockey Club Plans Program for Fair.

BULLOCK MEN TO HAVE A TRY

Six Hundred Dollars in Prizes Offered—Official Program Is Prepared.

THE Merchants' Fair racing matinee, under the auspices of the Hawaiian Jockey Club, will be given Saturday, July 26th, instead of on the following Monday, as at first planned. This was decided at the meeting of the club held at the Hawaiian Hotel last evening, where also the official program was made up. Altogether \$600 in purses are offered, and every effort will be made to make the races a success.

W. H. Hoogs presided at the meeting and C. L. Crabbe occupied his usual place as secretary.

Chairman Bellina reported for the committee having in charge the racing program, and this was unanimously adopted. It was decided to hold the meet Saturday week upon the request of the Merchants' Association, it being planned to postpone the other sports until the following Monday. The island steamers will arrive during the morning, and this will insure a large attendance at the matinee, the stores in the city closing at noon on that day.

Upon motion of Mr. Davis it was decided to have a racing matinee and the records made will not stand as a bar or constitute a record for future meets. The gentlemen's riding race is to be for members of the club only. What will probably be the most interesting race of the program was that proposed by Mr. Ryeroff and heartily seconded by Mr. Ballentine and others present. This is a three mile bullock race, in which the riders must change horses at the end of each mile. The contestants will be allowed but one attendant, and the saddles and bridles must be shifted on each turn. Simon pure cattlemen only are invited to contest in this race and natives are especially asked to compete.

The entry fee on all races but the sixth and tenth will be 10 per cent of the purse. The sixth race is the patrolmen's race in which a purse of \$25 has been offered by High Sheriff Brown and in which Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth will raise a similar amount. The tenth race is the bullock race.

The matinee will begin at 1 o'clock sharp on Saturday. All harness races are to be under the rules of the National Trotting Association. The entries will close at noon, July 24th, at the Club stables, C. H. Bellina. Withdrawals can be made up to noon on July 25th.

The judges and starters will be left to the executive committee having the affair in charge.

The following is the official program as agreed upon at last evening's meeting:

- First Race, 3-Mile Dash—Polo Pony Race, polo players to ride; \$50 cup.
- Second Race, 1-Mile Dash—Mollie Connors barred; purse \$100. Amarino, Lono, Rosabella, Racery, Monsarrat.
- Third Race, 1-Mile Dash—Special trot for named horses; \$50 cup. Nettie H., W. Allen; Wisteria, F. J. Turk; Luster, D. H. Davis; Oakgrove, Lewis; Artie W., Capt. Soule.
- Fourth Race, 1-Mile Dash—Trotting and pacing for named horses: Astorson, L. H. Doe; Creole, D. H. Davis; Dusty Rhodes, Bellina; Tony, Cunningham; Trump, McGowan; Faro Bank, Dr. Monsarrat.
- Fifth Race, 1-Mile Dash—Gentlemen's riding race for horses that have never raced; weight 150 lbs.; \$50 cup. For members of Jockey Club.
- Sixth Race, 1-Mile Dash—Patrolmen's race, to be raced by horses and riders now on duty and horses that have never won a race; \$50 cup. No entry fee.
- Seventh Race, 1-Mile Dash—Trotting and pacing race for named horses: Walt-a-Little, Holt; Frank Murphy, Galt; Violin, Prince Cupid; Los Angeles, Drummond; Edna G., D. H. Davis.
- Eighth Race, 3-Mile Dash—Mollie Connors to carry 125 lbs. Purse \$100. Amarino, Ballentine; Mollie Connors, Ballentine; Rosalba, Bellina; Racery, T. Hollinger; Lono, Dr. Monsarrat.
- Ninth Race, 1-Mile Dash—Trotting and pacing for named horses; \$50 cup. Hoopa, Ryeroff; Grandpa, Bellina; Billy, H. Armistage; Dick, Schiefer; Butcher Girl, Holt; Lucy D., Monsarrat; Prince H., Livingston.

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THE FIRE CLAIMS FIGHT

Gallant But Losing Battle in the House.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The curtain has been rung down on Congress. Senators and members of the House have already dispersed to the four quarters of the compass, for adjournment took place on July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year. The last of the Hawaiians in Washington has also left. Hon. William Hayward, who is something of a resident of the Capital, after a winter of long and very effective work, has tied himself to the top of the Allegheny mountains, at Oakland, Md., and he won't come off that high perch till he has got rested good and well. Mr. J. G. Pratt, who was the commissioner here in behalf of the fire claims bill, took a train two days ago for Illinois, where Mrs. Pratt is visiting with friends. They will tarry a little in this country and expect to sail for Honolulu about July 24.

My telegram by the last boat indicated the failure of different Hawaiian bills, the only two, in fact, in which the islanders are keenly interested—the fire claims amendment to the general deficiency bill, and the coinage bill. Two weeks ago the signs were favorable to the passage of the coinage bill, but there was such a jam in the House towards the end of the session after the Philippine bill had passed, that the utmost endeavors of the friends of the measure availed not. Mr. Hayward camped in the Capitol practically for three or four days, trying to find an opportunity to get the bill up. The rules committee of the House had promised a special rule, so that, if that had been brought in, the bill could have passed by a majority vote. But, as already stated, the time was so short no opportunity could be had. Chairman Southard of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, waited one day for two hours in company with Mr. Hayward to get an audience with the Speaker regarding the bill. It soon became evident that, even should the bill pass the House, it could not become law at this session, as the House committee would not agree to the exact terms of the Senate bill and the Senate would not accept without considerable debate the terms of such a bill as the House would pass. Then Senator Foraker, chairman of the Senate committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, was ill. After every effort had failed, which was still within three hours of the end of the session, Mr. Hayward gave up. There is this satisfaction, however: There is every prospect that the bill will pass the House early next session and become a law. That consummation will probably be reached before the beginning of next year. The bill has already passed the Senate and is in such a stage that the House is likely to take it up early the next session.

Mr. Pratt and Mr. Hayward both made a gallant fight for the fire claims bill in the House. At one time it looked as though the bill might get through there, but at that crisis "Uncle Joe" Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, gave the amendment several hard thumps on the head and it died a quick death. Mr. Pratt had been working quietly with the House for a week or two, from the moment that the adoption of the amendment by the Senate seemed assured. Mr. Hayward turned in to assist him and they literally had the House hopping for a time. The friends of Hawaii in that body came to the front grandly.

One thing that operated to kill the Hawaiian item was two items for the expositions at Buffalo and Charleston, respectively. The Republican leaders fought those two appropriations, both of which were carried on the general deficiency bill, viciously. The appropriation of \$500,000 for Buffalo, which was claimed on the ground that the assassination of McKinley there had made the exposition thereafter a failure, was accepted by the House by a narrow majority, but that for Charleston was defeated, as was the amendment for Hawaii, the vote on the latter item being 22 ayes and 195 noes. Accordingly these two items went back into conference together and the House conferees found it easy to accept the appropriation for Charleston, provided the Senate conferees would yield the Hawaiian item. That is exactly what happened in short order. But although the fire claims item failed, it now has such a standing in Congress that the opportunity for its consideration at the next session of Congress is good. If the House committee on Territories can take that bill up this coming winter and report it favorably there ought to be a good chance of its passing, although "Uncle Joe" Cannon made a strong plea that the United States had left Hawaii debt free when annexation occurred and therefore we had done about all we ought to do for the islands.

A splendid fight in behalf of the Hawaiian amendment was made on the floor by Representative Mondell of Wyoming. He moved that the House recede and concur with the Senate amendment, explaining that the Hawaiian Islands had come to us of their own free will at the beginning of the Spanish war. "They have no representative at present on this floor," said Mr. Mondell, "the Delegate from that Territory being absent and, I understand, ill." He added that it was a very important matter to the Hawaiian people and told the history of the

OUR COMING CABLE WILL GO ON TO GUAM AND MANILA

The Capital Stock of Construction Company Is Increased From Three Million Dollars to Twelve Millions.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Commercial Pacific Cable Company, which within a few months will have the Pacific Cable in operation to Honolulu, is now preparing to let the contracts for the construction and laying of the cable from Honolulu to Manila by way of Guam.

For this purpose, the capital stock of the company has already been increased from three million dollars, which was enough to take the cable to Honolulu, to twelve million dollars, which is deemed sufficient to complete it to Manila.

The defeat by Congress of the Corliss Government cable bill opened the way for the company to proceed to the construction of the cable to Manila without fear of Government competition. It now appears that the company has the greatest desire to get the cable into operation all the way as soon as possible. To facilitate this desire the company has applied to the Navy Department for the use of the Government soundings taken by the Nero in 1899 between Guam and Manila. The company represents that if they can have the use of these soundings the time for the completion of the cable can be lessened about one year. This will enable the cable to be in operation to Manila by January 1, 1904, instead of January 1, 1905, which has been the earliest date heretofore promised. Of course this saving of a year's time in the beginning of earning capacity amounts to a great deal to a \$12,000,000 enterprise.

claim and how it originated. He recited how it became necessary to place in quarantine camps over 8000 people and to maintain them for months. The result was that the Hawaiian Government expended over \$807,000 for the suppression of the plague. He told of the work of the commission in sifting out the just claims for buildings burned and property destroyed, and how, at the time of annexation the Government of Hawaii was receiving about \$1,350,000 annually in the way of customs duties and other receipts, including an occupation tax, since declared unconstitutional. If Hawaii had remained with the form of government before annexation, the claims would have been paid out of the local treasury, but the Government had taken those funds from the islands and therefore nothing was left with which to pay these claims. The Federal Treasury had taken \$2,500,000 net from the islands since annexation, although President McKinley had obligated Hawaii to the extent of a million and a half of dollars for the fire losses and the Territory had been put to the further expense of \$500,000 at a time when her revenues were sufficient to meet these expenses. Federal officers had encouraged the destruction of the property and the loss was so great that Hawaii could by no means pay it.

Ex-Governor Powers of Maine advocated the adoption of the Senate amendment. "The 6000 or more poor persons who are interested in this matter," said he, "because their little property has been destroyed, are virtually without a representative on this floor. Sickened at something else prevents him from being here. Besides, he is not familiar with our methods and our language."

The Governor further declared that he believed the claim meritorious. The right to burn and destroy the houses under the circumstances and the necessity or propriety of doing so was not questioned. "Our duty to pay at least in part for that property," added Governor Powers, "we can not in justice deny, and a great country like ours should not seek to avoid." He declared that the destruction of property was done under the direction of a commission having the matter in charge and representing the sovereign power of this country.

Mr. Sulzer of New York, for whom Mr. Hayward had secured an allowance of time, sailed in vigorously in behalf of the amendment. If the plague had not been stamped out in Hawaii at a cost of a million or two it might have come to this country and cost several thousands of lives and several millions of dollars.

Mr. Hill of Connecticut also spoke for the amendment, telling how the Government had paid \$750,000 for the relief of the Porto Ricans from the ravages of a hurricane; \$200,000 as a matter of charity for the sufferers at Martinique, and it seemed to him that the least the Government could do was to divide the expense with the Territory of Hawaii for the property destroyed by fire during the prevalence of bubonic plague.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon had the closing argument. He dwelt upon the provision that not more than 10 per cent of the claim should be paid to attorneys, so that \$200,000 only would go to the people of Hawaii who had sustained losses by the fire. Mr. Mondell interrupted him to say that the evidence before the Senate committee showed that many of the claimants did not understand the English language and had to have attorneys, who would receive for their work on an average from four to five per cent.

"This legislation is a gift," added Mr. Cannon. "It is fastened on to this bill with a grip of steel and it wants this bill to pull it through." Mr. Cannon insisted that the matter belonged of right to the Committee on Territories of the House.

"Does not the gentleman know," interposed Mr. Mondell, "that the Hawaiian people have been asking their Delegate before this Congress to take this matter up ever since Congress met last fall, and that he did introduce a bill, and that it is not the fault of the Hawaiians themselves that it was not taken up by the committee?"

It also amounts to a great deal to the Government. The Government is now paying \$1.35 a word for messages to Manila. When this Pacific cable is completed the company guarantees the Government a rate of 50 cents a word. It is estimated that this saving to the Government would amount in a year to \$60,000.

It is further represented that the cable soundings taken by the Navy Department were taken under the regular operations of the department and paid for out of regular appropriations and that, therefore, they are public property to any extent not incompatible with special Government uses. Special provision is made under the law for furnishing the public at nominal rates all of the maps and charts and other data secured under the Bureau of Equipment and disseminated through the Hydrographic Office.

If the Commercial Pacific Cable Company can secure these soundings and thereby save the time that would be required to take them over again, the company proposes to parcel out the contract of manufacturing the cable for the long spans between Hawaii and Guam and Guam and Manila among the different companies which lead the world in cable manufacture. There are three such companies in England of about equal standing and it fortunately happens just now that they are short of work so that all of them can be engaged upon the manufacture of cable for the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, an American corporation.

The negotiations with the department are being conducted by William W. Cook of New York, general counsel of the company.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Mr. Cannon then launched into a humorous characterization of the bill, insisting that it was not born the right way. "The House is asked," he exclaimed, "to adopt this illegitimate child."

"I would like to ask what part the attorneys have taken in this proposition that would entitle them to 10 per cent," inquired Mr. Coombs of California.

"The people interested in the claim and God know, I do not," responded Mr. Cannon, who added that there were not 50 persons in the House who knew anything about the bill. Then Mr. Cannon began to tell about the rich sugar plantations in the islands and how he removed the duty of from 1 1/2 to 2 cents a pound on sugar some years ago for the benefit of the Hawaiian people. "During 30 years," said he, "we practically paid a bounty of two cents a pound on Hawaiian sugar, amounting in round numbers to \$100,000,000. She prospered. Great plantations grew up there, such as I have never seen anywhere else. I am not thoroughly familiar with sugar plantations, but I was down there once. Great fortunes have been piled up there; great plantations exist there now."

Then Mr. Cannon told how, after annexation in 1898, Congress agreed to pay every dollar of Hawaiian indebtedness and also to pay the Hawaiian postal savings bank indebtedness. Mr. Cannon insisted that it was just as much the duty of Hawaii to pay for the losses resulting from the plague as it was for Arizona to bear the loss from an epidemic of smallpox or for other communities to pay for whatever inconvenience there might be from the chicken pox, the measles, whooping cough and diphtheria.

"Now, is there anything from a charitable standpoint that should make Uncle Sam give a million dollars to this dusky daughter? She does not begin to be as poor as New Mexico or Arizona. She has no debt at all, and the Republics and New Mexico and the municipalities have much debt. If we are going into the giving business for our Territories, let us have a fair divide. If it is fair to pay a million dollars to the Territory of Hawaii, it is fair to give a million and a half, the total amount of property destroyed. Legally, we are not bound; equitably and morally we are not bound. We are bound from any standpoint of public policy."

Thereupon the vote was taken, as already stated, and the result was unfavorable to the amendment, which went subsequently in a conference on the bill.

The Senate shortly before the adjournment of Congress adopted a resolution authorizing the visit of a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico to visit Hawaii during the summer. The resolution authorizing this was much modified from the original resolution presented by Senator Mitchell of Oregon. After being adopted by the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, it was passed upon favorably by the Senate Committee on control of contingent expenses. The resolution as it passed reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico be, and is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the general condition of the islands of Hawaii and the administration of the affairs thereof, and for the purposes aforesaid said committee, appointed by the chairman thereof, appointed by a subcommittee shall have power to send the chairman thereof, and members thereof, to administer oaths, to sit during the recess of Congress, and said committee shall report at the beginning of the next session of Congress the result of its investigations; the expenses of said investigation to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Senator Foraker has designated the following subcommittee to visit the islands during the summer: Senator Mitchell of Oregon, Senator Foster of Washington, Senator Burton, Kansas, Republicans; and Senator Cockrell of Missouri and Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, Democrats. They met at the Capitol at 2 o'clock this afternoon and talked over the plans for their trip and other matters.

The Marine Hospital Bureau, this city, in announcing its contracts for the present fiscal year for caring for sick seamen in different ports, has the following announcement for Honolulu: The medical attendance to be furnished by a medical officer of the Ma-

OAHU'S NEW PRESIDENT

A. F. Griffiths Is Chosen for Place.

When the new school year opens the second week of September there will be in the chair of the president a new man, one of whom the trustees of the institution expect great things. Arthur F. Griffiths, now of St. George's School, Newport, R. I., accepted the call to the headship of the college by telegraph just before the departure of the China from San Francisco, his telegram being received by W. H. Castle and the facts being communicated to the trustees of the college yesterday.

The selection of Mr. Griffiths comes to the friends of Oahu College as a great relief, for they are impressed that in the new president they have found the man they needed. The selection was made only after personal interviews between the new official and Trustees Castle and Jones, who had several conversations with him. They were most pleasingly impressed, not only with the appearance of the new man, but as well with his tact. Mr. Jones gathered the impression that Mr. Griffiths will be of great value to the college by reason of his financial ability and his supreme executive qualities, as shown in his previous experiences.

Mr. Griffiths is a New Yorker and his education was begun at St. Lawrence College, in that state. This is a co-educational school and the young man went through it, taking his degree there in 1897. The next year he gave to educational work, being assistant principal of a large co-educational school. The succeeding year he went to Harvard, and there he made his mark, entering the senior class direct and taking his degree among the leaders of the class. He made the very best impression upon his instructors and it was from them that the most flattering letters concerning the young man were received.

Dean Briggs especially spoke of Mr. Griffiths as one of the most promising young men, saying to friends here that he considered that he would be the very man for the place, and that he could not recommend him too highly. Professor Knowlton and the present Dean Hurlbut joined in the recommendation and paid high compliments to the ability and scholarship of the new president of the college.

Upon leaving Harvard Mr. Griffiths joined the staff of instructors of the St. George school, and since that time has been one of the best liked and most prominent of the men engaged there. He has been instructor in English literature and history and has especially endeared himself to the young men with whom he has had close relations. He is an athlete and close to the boys. St. George's School is one of the most popular of the many training schools for college in the East and is always filled with pupils. Its principal said to Mr. Castle that while he would not think of putting the slightest block in the way of Mr. Griffiths, as he thought his abilities entitled him to a place at the head of a school, yet his leaving St. George's would be a distinct detriment to that institution.

The experience of Mr. Griffiths as assistant in a co-educational school makes his selection seem extremely fitting here. He is reckoned for his executive ability and the capacity to harmonize conflicting elements, as well as his tact in dealing with situations likely to arise in any large body of undergraduates. While the Oahu College trustees were dealing with him other offers were being considered by him, and it was the attractive features of the work here that finally won him to the local college.

Mr. Griffiths said that because there was such an institution out here in the mid-Pacific, with surroundings which would call for the hardest work, but at the same time gave promise of such results, he would prefer this place to one which would offer no new problems or scope for original work. Mr. Griffiths is not a minister, but a Congregationalist. He was married during the last year.

Mr. Griffiths is a man above the medium height, broad shouldered, with sandy hair and complexion, of athletic build and with a magnetic smile. His age is somewhere between 30 and 35 years. He is making all arrangements to reach Honolulu some time in August, so that he may be ready to secure some general acquaintance before the school year opens.

Miss Lucy Adams, for some time past instructor in lace making at the Kamehameha Girls' School, has been chosen teacher of English and dean of women for Oahu College. Miss Adams, prior to taking up her work at Kamehameha, was a teacher at Miss Porter's well known school at Farmington, Conn.

fine Hospital Service; patients suffering from tuberculosis and incurable diseases, excepting leprosy, to be furnished quarters, subsistence, nursing, and necessary medicine by the Honolulu Home for Incurables, at \$1.50 a day; others, excepting contagious diseases, by the Queen's Hospital, at \$1.50 a day.

Mr. Henry S. Padgett of Waipahu has been granted a patent for a cane loader.

Delegate Wilcox never filed his petition from citizens of Honolulu regarding the Tramways bill. The request of the Committee on Territories were not heeded, that the document be laid before them for their information.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

MONEY FOR NEW CHURCH

Is Kaumakapili Gets \$50,000 From Court.

THE largest award made by the Court of Fire Claims was to the trustees of Kaumakapili church, who receive but a little less than \$50,000. The amount so awarded for the destruction of the imposing edifice on Beretania street, which caught fire from a stray spark during the progress of the sanitary fire, will enable the construction of the handsome church building already planned at Palama. The members of the old church are now worshipping in a chapel in Palama, an extensive area having been obtained in exchange for the lot upon which the old building was situated.

The claim of the Kaumakapili church was for \$50,250 for the building and \$10,704.50 for the furniture and organ. The commission allowed \$40,000 because of the destruction of the building and \$6822.25 for the contents, or a total of \$46,822.25. This was the largest award made, though there were several claims of a larger amount.

Lahapa Maulaawa, the native woman who at the session of the court produced a list of wearing apparel which a princess, she said, was not paid for all the silk, jewels and other finery she claimed had been destroyed. She was also said to have buried some of her property during the fire and unearthed it afterwards. She asked for the modest sum of \$29,802.50, and the court considered her lost finery to be worth \$120.50. There were a number of similar claims made by Hawaiians which were treated in a like manner.

The commission evidently did not put a very high value on Chinese gods and idols, for the claims of the Joss houses were slashed right and left. The Ket On Fui Kon, which estimated the value of the gods destroyed in the fire at \$21,537.65, was awarded \$194.05 by the commission. The awards to other Joss houses were on a similar basis.

Attorneys who have received their certificates are beginning to give vent to their feelings over the reductions made by the commission. One prominent attorney said yesterday that the court seemed to think that it was incumbent upon it to come within the appropriation of \$1,500,000 made by the legislature, without regard to the justice of the claims presented. Even when the claims were proven by the collector of Customs, the commissioners cut the figures in half, paying no attention to the evidence. It was charged also that the commissioners were empowered under the terms of the act to consider the evidence and fix the amount of loss, and if any pro rata was to be made, it should have been done by the Auditor. The objection was made also by the findings of the commission every claimant is charged with having made a fraudulent claim, as the figures were not accepted and a big reduction made, indicating that the court accepted none of the statements made to it.

Whiting & Robinson and Magoon & Peters both paid their fees under protest, and the question of legality will have to be decided by the courts. It is claimed that the Fire Commission was not authorized by the act of the Legislature to make such charges, and both the Auditor and Treasurer disclaim responsibility for it. It is argued that the charge of fees was simply an expedient to raise money on the appropriation and was without legal merit.

There were a number of claims in addition to those of the fire insurance companies in which no award was made. These were of tenants who get a lien on the certificate of the owner of the land upon which they had erected buildings. There are but one or two claims which were allowed to the full amount.

J. M. Riggs, the clerk, was busy all day yesterday in giving out certificates of award, and another day or two will see the close of his work. The records are in fine shape, and are classified, so that any one of the 6700 claims may be picked out at once. The bookkeeping involved in the work was one of the biggest jobs ever tackled in the islands, but Clerk Riggs has arranged the awards so that any other man could take up the work where he left off without trouble. The exact total of the awards was given out yesterday, amounting to \$1,473,173.

The following are some of the awards given out yesterday:

	Awards.	Claims.
Lau Len	\$ 373 45	\$ 3128 65
Lo Den Kin	920 00	3885 55
Ket On Fui Kon		
Association	1934 65	21537 65
Lai Say	3487 85	70219 35
Japanese Methodist Church	2631 65	3697 70
J. P. Mendonca	3956 00	21831 00
M. B. Silveira	8535 00	2298 00
Yee Lai Tong	no award	11093 00
Lahapa Maulaawa	3120 30	28802 50
S. Ozaki	8376 65	12414 42
Henry Maui	964 10	5888 25
Hoogs & Weaver	5400 00	6990 00
C. Ahl	470 00	4484 25
L. Ahlo	951 10	10831 55
Chin Wo Co.	4495 00	8144 20
Kaumakapili Church	6822 25	16704 50
Geo. E. Boardman	40,000 00	30250 00
	\$820 00	23640 50

Wray Taylor is receiving letters from people all over the islands announcing their intention to compete in the coming agricultural fair.

Secretary Cooper expects to leave in the Alameda for a brief vacation on the coast. His son Alfred will accompany him and will be placed in school at the University of California. J. A. D. Kennedy will also be in the party and will enter the same class.

Keep Cool

weather by having your verandas and lanais shaded with our new style

Porch Shades

We have just received another large shipment of them, and are now prepared to fill all orders. They come in several colors and are cheap and durable.

Window Shades

All sizes, on hand and made to order.

We have a first-class upholstery and repair department.

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Linoleum and matting. Also a complete line of

Furniture

in all grades. To please our customers is our aim.

J. Hopp & Co.

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NEW YORK to HONOLULU
July 1, 1902.

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AGENTS FOR
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OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR STRAINS.

Mr. F. H. Wells, the merchant at Deer Park, Long Island, N. Y., U. S. A., says: "I always recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm as the best liniment for strains. I used it last winter for a severe lameness in the side, resulting from a strain, and was greatly pleased with the quick relief and cure it effected." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HAWAIIAN JOURNAL.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.
SUNDAY, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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Per Year, Foreign, \$10.00
Per Year, Domestic, \$6.00

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY JULY 18

THE NEW SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

The general disfranchisement of the negro voters of the South has bred a

politic interest in the proposal, which Congressmen Crumpacker of Indiana is one of the recent sponsors, to reduce the representation in Congress of the States where the voting has been thus abridged. This procedure would not be as radical as it seems. It was provided for in the terms of the fourteenth amendment, which decided that the whole number of voters should be the basis of representation but specifying that if any class should be disfranchised by the States, the number of Congressmen from such States should be cut down proportionately. Under the admitted facts the South has forfeited her right to thirty-five seats in the House of Representatives. But naturally she does not want to give them up without a quid pro quo; and sentiment is shaping itself there towards the offer of a compromise, by which, in return for the surrender of the thirty-five seats, the rest of the country will consent to the repeal of the fifteenth amendment, by which the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States nor by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

There is no probability that these terms will be accepted. Yet thoughtful men in the North generally agree that the full enfranchisement of the negro was a mistake. Knowledge of the science of government cannot be gained by the magic of a ballot in hand; self-government by the mass, like self-control by the individual, is a matter of personal and even of ancestral training. By suddenly enfranchising the negro, a great brute pulp of human ignorance and vice was given, not only the privilege of enacting laws for its own benefit but laws under which moral and intelligent beings must live. This meant chaos and chaos came. It is the opinion of many observers that the negroes, as a class, are no more fitted than they were in 1868 for the duties of voting citizens. Freedom and "equality" seem to have spoiled what little virtue they had in the first place. It will spoil the character of the child. Nevertheless the die has been cast and that vast majority which is not closely touched by the negro mass will probably stand out for the principle expressed in the fifteenth amendment. The idea of "justice" to the negro increases in the United States as distance from him is gained. The North knows little of him and what little it does know prompts not to keep him out of appointive and elective offices; but the pressure from the negro race is so slight that the North is not prepared to deprive him of the rights which too broad an interpretation of American principles gave him in the terms of the organic law.

This being true the matter is left to the States most affected by the negro's presence. There is a faint feeling in the North that the States are doing the best thing the circumstances suggest in practically eliminating the African vote; but sympathy does not go so far as to concede that one vote in the South should continue, after the negro has been eliminated, to count for as much as three votes in the North. The feeling is that if the South disfranchises the negro voter, she should not be permitted to keep as a basis of representation. It is an idea based on exact principles of fair play and it ought to lead, we think, to the exclusion of the thirty-five surplus Southern Congressmen at a very early day.

PRESIDENT AND CANAL.

It would so crown the work of the Administration to settle the canal issue and assure an isthmian waterway for ships, that President Roosevelt may be confidently expected to use the extraordinary powers conferred upon him by the canal law to obtain all the rights of the French Panama company and undertake to finish its work. The crucial section of the new law is as follows:

Section 1. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to acquire, for and on behalf of the United States, at a cost not exceeding \$40,000,000, all of the rights, privileges, franchises, concessions, grants of land, right of way, unfinished work, plants and other property, real, personal and mixed, of every name and nature, owned by the New Panama Canal Company of France, on the Isthmus of Panama, and all its maps, plans, drawings, records on the Isthmus of Panama, and in Paris, including all the capital stock, not less, however, than 65,000 shares of the Panama Railroad Company, owned by or held for the use of said canal company, provided a satisfactory title to all of said property can be obtained.

As an advocate of an isthmian canal, the President now has in his power to obtain one for if he sees ahead and spends \$40,000,000, Congress will assuredly provide the rest of the funds needed to make the preliminary outlay serviceable. Should there be any hitch in the negotiations with the Panama people the President is empowered, by another section of the bill, to deal with Nicaragua.

Investigation shows that the street rumors about the Queen's position in local politics are correct. She is unequivocally opposed to Wilcox. It is not only that he did nothing at Washington for Hawaii but that, in the opinion of eminent friends of hers, including Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, his conduct brought discredit upon the Hawaiian people. There are a great many incidents connected with the career of the Delegate at Washington which are better known to the Queen than they are, as yet, to the people here, and they are enough to convince her that the continuance of Wilcox in office would be a misfortune to her country. It is not so certain that Her Majesty has decided to support J. O. Carter or any one, but upon the main point, that of Wilcox's unavailability, she has taken a firm stand. It is said that Home Rule faith in the ability of Wilcox to hypnotize her back again is beginning to wane.

THE QUEEN'S POSITION.

The trump card which Delegate Wilcox hopes to play against Prince Kūiō is the intervention, in his own behalf, of Queen Liliuokalani. Wilcox's friends say that he has a kind of hypnotic influence over the Queen and can compel her to threaten the Prince with disinheritance, in which case they say, Kūiō will sue for pardon or take himself out of politics altogether.

The development of the Ewing method in our local politics will be awaited with curiosity; but we are bound to say without much faith. Liliuokalani has never been accused of lacking a mind and way of her own and people nearer to her than Wilcox ever got have not been able to change her plans or away her purposes. In the present crisis of Hawaiian politics she is likely to be guided by some very practical questions which her present quest of the crown lands and the experience it has brought her must suggest.

In the first place the Queen knows that Delegate Wilcox has not pressed her claims at Washington as he had promised. Indeed he has been more active in looking up the basis of Emil Ney's claim on the property left by his reputed ancestor, the great French Marshal, than in getting the Queen's cause before the House. To private bills, in which he acted as if he had a private interest, he has given the best part of his official time. Hours for pain and not one minute for Liliuokalani! Wilcox has appeared before committees to aid the Kohala ditch job but where is the committee before whom he has pleaded for the restoration of the crown lands? He filed a brief for the Trustees but none for Liliuokalani; he tried to double the President's salary and his own, but he did not raise a finger to guide a dime into the pockets of Hawaii's former sovereign. It would need something as strong as hypnotism, indeed, to induce Her Majesty to help this very shifty and elusive friend into another term of office.

One might easily conceive that the Queen, not only because her interests as a claimant are involved but because of her pride of family, would like to see one of her Royal house make his mark in Congress. The Queen must often have been ashamed of Wilcox; she must have keenly realized the blight he was putting on the good name of her people. It must please her to think that the Prince who is now leading the young Hawaiians could change distrust and contempt into confidence and respect and make a mark for Hawaii in the highest councils of the nation. The Prince is a scholar and a gentleman; Wilcox is neither. By the social power the young leader would wield at the capital his political influence would be vastly increased and the gentle breeding of the best Hawaiians exemplified. It is useless to speak of social power in the same breath with Wilcox—the odor of the swearing fishwoman is over it all. But to the salon of a prince of the old regime, of a princess of beauty and grace, who would not come and in coming be mindful of the chance to do something for Hawaii in return?

Of course the Advertiser cannot speak for the Queen, but she is a woman who can speak for herself and for Hawaii, and by that token we predict that she and Wilcox will find no political ground in common on which to stand against the Prince.

THE CASE OF ANDREE.

That Andree crossed the field of the pole seems to be fairly well established; but what he found there may never be known unless he kept a diary which has been preserved by those who murdered him.

The rumor that the Danish aeronaut had landed in the far confines of Arctic North America came down two years ago but was inconclusive. Six months ago the account became credible. Now the facts are at hand in a form which admits of little doubt. Andree and his friends landed in the American snow; wild Eskimo were near by; the strangers displayed a gun, either by design or accident and the savages, taking the shot to be a challenge, fell upon them and killed them all. Whalers, for some time past, have reported the presence, among Eskimo tribes, of scientific instruments, which are now thought to be relics of the Andree party. If a properly posted journal of the expedition could be found by the Hudson's Bay white trappers who have gone north after more data, it would prove of incalculable value; but the chances are that Eskimo would not keep such a prize, it having so much less utility to them than an iron hoop.

Unless the very circumstantial account of the Andree tragedy turns out to be false, the world may look for other balloon expeditions in search of the north pole. That Andree was able to cross from Spitzbergen to the American Arctic, losing his life because of a misadventure, is a fact of great importance and not from the inability of his air ship to carry him, is all other aeronauts will want to know. There will be plenty of volunteers to take the Andree route, the risk of trouble with the Eskimos not being a serious matter when put in the balance against the discovery of the secrets of the pole.

NO LIQUOR FOR LEPROS.

The use of liquor at the Leper Settlement ought to be prohibited and in that place a prohibitory rule can be enforced. The Settlement is a prison and contraband articles can reach it only by steamer and by steep trails over the hills. That comes in the afternoon, as looked after, and formerly what came over the hills was looked after by the guards. When the guards were removed, swipes flowed down the mountain paths. The remedy is not to establish a saloon at Molokai, but to restore the guards and put the United States revenue officers on the trail of the makers of the swipes. If these things are done there will be no occasion for preventing the use of one kind of alcoholic drink at the Settlement by making it easy to get another kind.

The use of alcohol in certain diseases of the blood is fatal. In leprosy it is harmful. Liquor drunk as a beverage decreases the power of resisting physical ailments; and beer, drunk bountifully in the tropics, induces liver complaint. Now it seems to us that a leper has made enough and that he needs every ounce of physical strength and stamina he has to hold the ravages of the disease in reasonable check. He must not be permitted to invite other diseases or he will die before his time. By careful observance of the laws of health many lepers keep in such good form that they die of old age; but once let the stricken community start in to drink as freely as it wants to, and its members will get an exceedingly short shift.

Some may say that a leper is better off dead than alive. But that is not the principle on which the Territory treats its unfortunate wards; and, moreover, it excludes the probability of a cure. The Advertiser is not willing, as yet, to believe that leprosy is incurable. When medical specialists give half the study to it they have to other diseases, leprosy may yield as did smallpox; but if a patient's system is reduced by beer and malt beverages and his blood kept in a ferment, he will stand no chance. Just now when three or four medicines and systems of treatment are to be applied at Molokai, in the hope of finding a specific, alcohol, either legalized or illicit, should be tabooed. Give the lepers a chance.

HAWAII'S HEALTHFULNESS.

One of the questions always asked by the man or woman who thinks of coming to Hawaii for pleasure, residence or physical gain, is whether the climate is healthful? Is it not too hot? Do not white people find it enervating? What of tropical diseases and epidemics? It is not always easy to make a sufficiently impressive answer, for statistics of health resorts are more or less in disrepute and figures of the thermometer, if not taken into account with the degrees of humidity, do not always convey a just impression.

There was once a California town which boomed itself and may be booming itself yet on the equality of its climate. It published tables of comparative temperature until one could not see its name without looking for the figures annexed. It thrust weather certificates into the hands of every incoming tourist. But the document it used to most advantage, and which most impressed the health-seekers, was something which was not originally intended for an advertisement at all. It

was a curt letter from the General Manager of the Associated Press at Chicago, refusing a request of the local Chicagoer of Commerce that he publish, with the daily temperature returns from widely separated points in the United States, the figures from the California town. The General Manager refused on the ground that there was no news in the weather reports from that point. "Find out its temperature report for the year One," he said, "and you have it for the current year." When the stranger read that, he was convinced. "There's no boom nonsense about this," he said, "and it proves the climate of the place better than anything else can."

The best advertisement we have seen of the healthfulness of the Honolulu climate is in an equally informal excerpt from the Missionary Herald, commenting on a report in the Advertiser of the meeting of the Cousins' Society. Here it is, the capitalization of phrases being our own:

The Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu, contains a report of the jubilee meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, popularly called "The Cousins." It was held on May 22, the fiftieth anniversary of its organization. This society was organized for the purpose of cultivating the social and missionary spirit among the children of missionaries. It has had a remarkable history during the fifty years of its existence. Rev. Oramel H. Gulick was its first secretary, and afterwards its president. He died on the morning of the Morning Star, then as a missionary in Japan, and now as missionary to the Japanese on Hawaii. The society has enrolled some names of renown, such as General Armstrong, of Hampton; Dr. Hiram Bingham, the Gulicks (Luther Halsey, Oramel H., William H., John T.), and many others. The society had much to do with the opening of the Micronesian Mission, and several of its members have rendered personal service in that mission field. It is stated that the members of the society in 1853 numbered 153, of whom ONLY FIFTY-FIVE HAVE DIED, leaving ninety-eight, or nearly two-thirds of the number, still living at the close of fifty years. THIS FACT MAY WELL BE NOTED AS INDICATING THE HEALTHFULNESS OF THE CLIMATE, as well as the good habits of these missionary children, such as are calculated to prolong life. We doubt, in these days, if there can be found anywhere a society formed fifty years ago HAVING SIXTY-FOUR PER CENT OF ITS MEMBERSHIP STILL LIVING. The addresses of Mr. Gulick and others, at this jubilee meeting, were most interesting and instructive. It appears that the "Cousins" Society has contributed for mission work during the fifty years of its existence no less than \$75,000, an average of \$1500 a year. We send to this vigorous and helpful organization our hearty Aloha.

If any one doubts that white people can stand the climate of Hawaii and thrive in it, never mind about statistics but send him the Herald clipping.

No party can afford to stand in the way of any compromise which points towards good government for Hawaii.

CONVINCING PROOF

The Average Honolulu Citizen

Must Accept the Following Proof.

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and cut a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement, is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 25 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TO RACE ON SATURDAY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Tenth Race, Bullock Race—No entry fee; \$50 purse.

WILL ADORN PAVILION.

Plans for the adornment of the pavilion in which is to be held the fair of the Merchants' Association are now being considered and the place will be made as attractive as bunting and flags can make it.

The Builders' Exchange, which has representatives in eight of the booths along the Waikiki wall, will have an immense sign covering the entire 80 feet of frontage, designating the various firms and proclaiming their membership.

The plans for the sporting events have been pushed along and the prospects are that there will be nothing to interfere with good sports during the life of the exposition. The committee in charge has made considerable progress and there will be a full exhibit if the members of the association continue to show interest in the fair.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

J. A. Kelly relates an experience similar to that which has happened in almost every neighborhood in the United States and has been told and re-told by thousands of others. He says: "Last summer I had an attack of dysentery and purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used according to directions and with entirely satisfactory results. The trouble was controlled much quicker than former attacks when I used other remedies." Mr. Kelly is a well known citizen of Henderson, N. C., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

H. G. Camarillo has returned from Hilo.

J. O. Carter Jr. has returned from his vacation tour of Hawaii and Maui.

Quarters are being erected on Quarantine Island for the use of the United States Army when needed.

The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Porto Rico and the Pacific Islands will arrive here the latter part of August.

Dr. W. W. C. Libby, who was formerly stationed at Savannah, Ga., has been ordered to report to the local United States quarantine office for duty.

Chinese Consul, Yang Wei Pin's eight-year-old son, was a passenger on the China yesterday for Shanghai, where he will visit his mother. A tutor and one of the consular secretaries accompanied him.

Attorney General Dole has submitted an opinion to Treasurer Wright holding that warrants issued by the auditor for the fire claims may be registered. The auditor will not issue any of these warrants for several days. None are due until August 5th. It is said that an Eastern firm has offered to invest a million dollars in warrants if, in the opinion of the legal firm to which the plan was submitted, the claims are valid and a good investment.

Mr. Hyuga, a Japanese newspaper man who is well known in Hawaii, is now the president of the combined emigration companies of Japan and as such has unlimited authority in emigratory matters. He has, quite recently, after several refusals, accepted the parliamentary candidature in his native country, in Gumma, prefecture. The town of Maibashi also called on him to represent its interests, but he has preferred his own birthplace. In writing of the matter to the Advertiser, F. Warrington Eastlake, Ph. D., of Tokyo, says that Mr. Hyuga's election is beyond doubt.

Judge Humphreys refused the application of Z. Kakeia of Kaula for license to practice law in the district courts.

Major Camara has resigned from the Democratic Territorial committee and will devote his time to the new Portuguese political club recently organized.

Helen Wilder Craft has undertaken the task of raising \$500 for the purchase of a drinking fountain to be installed at the new McKinley memorial park.

An assignment was filed in Federal Court yesterday of the \$2940 judgment obtained by Hans Lorenzen against the Inter-Island Company to his attorney, J. J. Dunne. The consideration named is \$10.

There was no meeting of the Executive Council yesterday owing to the absence of Governor Dole, who is in Maui looking into some land matters. He expects to return from his trip on Saturday's steamer.

Flags on the Molekai, naval station and Iroquois were at half mast yesterday in accordance with an order duly received here to go into mourning for Admiral Sampson. The naval station and Iroquois had their flags half-masted only through courtesy.

Joseph Kalina, a Kamehameha graduate, has about decided to leave the last of this month for Northfield, Mass., to take a thorough business course at the business college there. The school at Northfield is considered one of the very best in its line.

The rails to be used in the extension of the King street Rapid Transit line from Fort to Liliu street have been placed in position on the sides of the streets, so that they can be put to immediate use if necessary. The actual work of laying the track and digging the roadbed will be started within a day or two.

The various government officials are still busy compiling their annual reports, which must be submitted to the heads of departments within a few days. A good many of these reports will be submitted direct to Governor Dole, to be included in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington.

Special Agent Smith of the Department of Agriculture has received some cinnamon seed, with which experiments will be made. The work will not be done at the experimental station, however, as the seeds will be sent to Hawaii, where the conditions are thought to be somewhat more favorable. There are a number of cinnamon trees in the islands, but the cultivation of the tree has never been attempted on an extensive scale before. It is the policy of the Department of Agriculture to assist private experiments in every possible way, even to the extent of furnishing the seed, the results of course being placed at the disposal of the Department for its own use.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was afflicted with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly hear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." EUGENE FORREX, Lebanon, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

PEPPERS ADVANCING

Hemp Fields Now Are Being Planted.

MEN are at work replanting the hemp fields, the forests are filled with woodsmen, and trade seems to be returning to its normal channels.

Thus did A. L. Young of the firm of Henshaw, Bulkley & Company of San Francisco, engineers and machinery merchants, summarize the situation in Manila. Mr. Young, who has been in the Philippines for the past six months, has had one of the best opportunities to study conditions and his opinions have the weight which are to be given the views of an observer. Continuing, Mr. Young said:

"There has been little change, however, in the personnel of the business community. The German firms are still the strong ones and the English merchants are doing a great deal of business. There are large exports to the United States, and the men who grow and handle the crops are not primarily Americans. This may come and there is ample room in the business community there for any American with even small capital. There are many lines in which the Americans can work and work well; some of them have made phenomenal fortunes in a few years, and there perhaps will be a steady growth in the community and its personnel.

"The first impression, however, is not pleasing. This, however, cannot be attributed to the people or the officials. It is the matter of the laws and the regulations. An American business man going to Manila, what he considers an American country, at once feels that there is something wrong when he has to pay a heavy duty upon his goods. The duties are just as high against American goods as they are against those produced in England, Germany or Spain. The rate is the same, and coupled with the high rates of transcontinental freight, militates greatly against the securing of a heavy portion of the trade of the islands for San Francisco.

"The freight rates per ton are not more than \$5 higher from New York to Manila than they are from San Francisco. For instance, on machinery it is possible to land goods from one of the middle west manufacturing cities in Manila by way of New York for something like \$20 a ton less than the same goods can be forwarded through the house in San Francisco. The New York agents, of whom there are five in Manila, keep a long line of samples, do a great deal of the business, and they have the best of it. But with the tariff against Americans there is the same handicap that is met by the producers of every other country, and there will be some hard work in overcoming this. Until that is changed there will be only a small portion of the business that should be done by American firms come their way.

"The Philippines are very rich. Their capacity for the production of hemp is known and the only thing now is to have the plantations rehabilitated, and this will be the work of only a short time. The land is rich and there might be possible many other products. The scarcity of labor will operate against any large increase in the amount of sugar produced for the present.

"In its forests the archipelago is extremely rich. There are 700 kinds of native woods, suitable for lumber, and most of them capable of the highest polish. The malaya, next to the hardest of them, is a very fine wood and will be extremely valuable in the future. The handling of the lumber was done by the Chinese, who were the sawyers, and they had to get out the lumber by hand saws. I have been instrumental in putting in three large mills which, using the band saws, will revolutionize the lumber business. One of the largest merchants and lumber men who could not see that I had any chance to get about with my mills, after seeing the working of them, said to me that he believed that the day of the Chinese was passed and that the saw mills would change the entire course of the lumber business. The logs are squared in the forest by hand and then brought to Manila by ship where the milling is done. We have now got the business on a fair basis and there will be greater improvement in the methods in the future.

"There is the greatest difference between the high class educated Filipino and the low class man that is imaginable. The high class man knows all about the politics of the world, has a fine business education and has accepted the status and is working for the development of the country. One family with whom I did business is composed of four brothers, owns property worth \$21,000,000, and each of the men has a specialty in which he is unapproachable. Each was educated in a different country, and they are men of the world in every sense. They are progressive and the business community is made up on the part of the Philippines of such men as a rule. Of course the uneducated men are not so capable of reason, but they are not able to see the results which may come from American rule and they continue irreconcilable. They are the belated and it is not safe to travel in many parts of the islands alone even now, nor will it be for some time.

"Many and great changes are going on in the East. The opening of the Trans-Siberian railroad has had much to do with the business methods. There too the new tariff of Russia, made on account of the recent sugar convention, has shut out practically some of the very largest firms of the United States from doing business there. For instance the shipping of the railroad are equipped principally with American tools and machinery. Now it would be impossible to sell such goods for the reason that there is a tariff of more than 50 per cent against such importations.

"Then too the time of the mail trains on the road from Port Arthur to St.

THE MOHICAN'S LONG VOYAGE



THE START.

THE FINISH.

WALTER RENTON SERIOUSLY HURT

Accidentally Shot While Resting in a Hammock at Home.

Petersburg is only 17 days. In time this may be reduced to close to 12 days. This means on the present basis that the time of the mails from such ports as Chesapeake to London has been cut down to 20 days. This puts New York closer to Shanghai by mail than is San Francisco, and gives a great advantage to the East over the West.

"The improvements being made by the Russian government along the Shantung peninsula are wonderful. The new town of Dalny, which is being built a short distance from Port Arthur, will cost something like 6,000,000 roubles, and there is not a single inhabitant. The town is being built of stone and brick and will be one of the finest in its equipment in the East. All of this work is being done before the town is opened. Then it will be made the terminus of the new railroad line and the people will be sold or rented the houses which are now being constructed.

"I found that Peking is being rebuilt and is taking its place where it was before. The court had returned to Peking and the people had resumed their usual occupations. The outlook for business in the East is good with the exception of Russia, and people are flocking in to have a hand in the development."

BOLTERS' PLACES IN COMMITTEE FILLED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Makainai rose and declared that the bolters whose names had been read were not of the party and their places must be filled. While they were honestly working for the people they were out of the party. He called for a vote upon a list of nominations to fill the places, and this resulted as follows: Edgar Cayless, D. Kalauokalani, Jr., Palekaluhi, Kahalehili, Kanehili, Kamai, I. J. M. Poepeo, Charles Kamakala and John Lowell.

The following were appointed to take the places made vacant by the death of members: Oili, Kalekau, Kaai, Keao Aki and John Baker.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The discussion of the organization of the party was then taken up and Chairman Makainai explained the necessity of making the precinct clubs a power. There was considerable talking over the proposal and the motion finally carried, providing for the appointment of a committee of three, for the purpose of visiting the various islands and carrying on this work. The committee was named as follows: J. M. Poepeo, David Kupihua and D. Kalauokalani, Jr.

The longest and warmest fight of the session was over the proposals looking to the naming of candidates for the Legislature. The declaration of Willcox in the convention, after the bolting, that he would visit the islands and select the candidates for the places, was not permitted to have weight. F. W. Beckley went on record as insisting that the islands be permitted to select their own candidates, and said that Maui would claim this concession. Chairman Makainai proposed that the plan outlined in the new constitution for the party, which was suggested in the convention and which was the principal cause of the bolt, be taken up by the party. By the terms of the clause the various district conventions will be held during the month of September, and the basis of the representation for each precinct is one delegate for each 25 votes cast in the last election for the candidate of the party receiving the highest number of votes. The proposal was hotly argued after submission, but it prevailed and there was added the provision that the executive committee

Walter Renton, son of Manager Renton of Ewa plantation, was seriously wounded yesterday morning by the accidental discharge of a small rifle with which he was playing. The ball, of 22 caliber, passed into the abdomen, puncturing the intestines, and the condition of the lad late last evening was regarded as serious.

All that can be learned of the accident is that the youth, who is 12 years of age, was in a hammock at his home and the rifle was beside him. He was handling it and it was accidentally discharged. The ball entered the body on the right side and the members of the family, summoned by his cries for help, found him unconscious from the pain and shock. Dr. Davis, the physician at Ewa, recognizing the serious aspects of the case, asked for a consultation and Dr. C. B. Cooper was summoned from the city, a special train being pressed into service.

An examination was held and the physicians decided that the situation was such that an operation should be performed, and this was done. The lad did not rally from its effects at once and Dr. Cooper spent the night in attendance upon him. Mr. Renton was in the city at the time and did not know of the accident until his arrival at home. The accident occurred at about 10:30 o'clock and the news of it was received here through telephone messages to members of the firm of Castle & Cooke. The lad is the eldest of four children of Mr. Renton.

It is to name a date upon which the various conventions are to be held. It was decided that the stumping of the islands should be taken up systematically and with vigor. There was but one opinion on this subject, though there was some disagreement upon the proposal of names for the work. As finally adopted the following will have charge of the canvass on the various islands:

Kauai—Willcox and Kalauokalani, Maui—Beckley, Hawaii—First district, William Mossman.

Hawaii—Second district, Senator Kaho, Kanehili and Opi.

Oahu—To be selected later by the executive committee.

In each case there will be a large number of men who will act as assistants to the men selected to have charge, and there will be pushed an active campaign, beginning within the next two weeks. It was decided that there should be held on Saturday of this week, and a permit was secured from the Sheriff, a mass meeting in Emma Square, at which there should be a dozen or more speeches. The principal address will be made by Willcox and other speakers will be D. Kalauokalani, Edgar Cayless, J. Kanui, Kalauokalani opio, and others who may be present at the meeting. The members present at the meeting expressed themselves as fully satisfied with the outlook and as confident of success.

GRAHAM PLAYS TAG WITH DEATH

Again Tries to Take His Life by Cutting His Wrist.

Playing tag with death is a gruesome amusement with which John Graham is entertaining himself and causing his friends all manner of concern. Graham recovered consciousness late Wednesday night after his unsuccessful attempt to slip the mortal coil, and yesterday morning he was in a frame of mind which gave his watchers uneasiness.

About noon Graham made another attempt on his life. While a nurse's back was turned the determined man reached to a table and, taking a tumbler therefrom, broke it and with a jagged piece of glass sawed savagely at his left wrist to open an artery. The noise attracted the nurse, who turned in time to wrest the glass from him. It was found that the wound was not a serious one, although he lost considerable blood by it. The gash was bound and pains taken to see that there was nothing else near the patient which could be used with fatal effect. A police officer will watch Graham until he recovers.

THROAT WAS SLASHED.

Because his wife left him for another man, a Japanese who has been living at Waiialua came to Honolulu yesterday morning, engaged a room in a Japanese hotel and shortly after 1 o'clock attempted to end his life with a dull knife blade. Several wounds were made in his neck and much damage done to that particular part of his anatomy, but he is yet in the land of the living and now lies on a cot in the Queen's Hospital unable to speak.

Honda came to the city on the 8:30 o'clock train. He went to the hotel of Fusikima, on King street, and wandered around the place until about noon, when he was seen to go into an outhouse connected with the main building. A Japanese named Miyamura who passed by saw the figure of a man lying doubled up in one corner and also saw blood flowing upon the floor. He raised an alarm and picked the man up. Honda was still conscious, although suffering from a number of horrible wounds. The police were called and the man was taken to the Queen's Hospital. The knife wound was a common, iron-handled "X L" affair with one blade about two and a half inches long. Honda had first slashed himself across the throat and then made a cut at right angles to this one. Not content with doing so much damage he forced the blade straight into the throat, and from the appearance of the wound it is supposed that the blade was then worked around in a circular manner. Lastly the blade was pushed up from beneath the jaw into the base of the tongue. A large quantity of blood is believed to have flowed into his lungs. The Japanese is in a desperate condition and it is not known whether he can live or not.

BUILDERS TO TAKE HAND IN RECEPTION

The board of directors of the Builders and Traders' Exchange will have something to say as to the entertainment of the members of the Senatorial commission which will visit Hawaii during the month of August. At a meeting of the board last evening at its rooms the Legislative committee of the body was instructed to meet at once and take up the matter of the reception of the visitors.

In addition there will be consideration of the plans for the framing of a series of building and plumbing laws as soon as the committee could frame them. The committee was given power to ask for a special meeting of the board of directors and a special meeting of the exchange will be held at once to consider any report. The board also made a point that the displays of members in the fair should be well ticketed. The finance committee will have the reporting upon the matter of the special percentage plan which was suggested recently.

The following new members were elected to membership: Mackenzie & Fernandez, J. J. Belsor, Sorenson & Lyne, Peerless Preserving Paint Company, M. B. McGowan, Marston Campbell, H. W. McKechnie, Sharp & Wise, Arthur Berg, John Nott. The resignation of C. A. Lewis was accepted and a successor will be recommended by the special committee appointed to look into the matter. The secretary was instructed to be in attendance upon the exchange during the hours of 11 to 2 inclusive.

RAPID TRANSIT PUSHES WORK

Work was begun by the Rapid Transit company yesterday upon its King street extension Ewa of Nuuanu street. Ground was broken at a point opposite Smith street, where the switch of the Tramway Company makes the passage very narrow. The starting of the work at this point is aimed to prevent long suspension of travel by the public and the work will be hurried so that there may be the very least breaking up of the streets.

As soon as the space along the curb below Nuuanu street is fixed there will be a pushing of the crossings and then the stretches between Fort and the lower end of the street will be completed. The laying of the track will be done as hurriedly as possible and the only inconvenience to the public will be removed as quickly as it can.

There may be some delay in the crossing of the Nuuanu stream. Certain materials which may make it possible to cross the stream on the bridge now in place there may arrive from San Francisco in time, and if this fails the bridge must be cut and a new section, for the use of the electric cars, constructed. The connection of the Kalili tracks with the King street line will be made as quickly as possible.

CAN REPAY THEIR LOAN

The Fire Commission Has Enough Money.

The fire claims commission has already taken in from claimants sufficient for the payment of the loan made by the merchants of the city to continue the work of the court, after the appropriation had been exhausted. The total amount borrowed by the commission was \$4000, and there were besides some added expenses since that time, and considerable more will be required. The collections of Clerk Riggs amount to about \$4500, which included the sum of \$1000 paid by the Chinese consul yesterday for about 3000 certificates.

About 6000 certificates have now been given out by the commission so that but 700 remain. The end of the week will probably see the last of the awards given out, as at that time Secretary Riggs stops work. There may perhaps be a few individual claims in which the claimant has left the country or is not particularly anxious to ascertain the decision of the court.

There is still considerable talk as to the cashing or discounting of the warrants. Auditor Austin said yesterday that he would probably begin giving out warrants Monday evening, and Treasurer Wright will register them at once, though the warrants will not draw interest until after August 5th. The second and third certificates will be given out at the same time, but they date August 5th, 1903, and August 5th, 1904, respectively.

Banks where certificates have been presented say they will not discount them until the vexing questions involved are finally adjudicated. In due time the various banking institutions will probably get together and agree upon a rate of discount. Nothing is likely to be done, however, until after the warrants have been registered.

A good story is being told in connection with the charge of fees by the commission and the refusal of the court to give out certificates or permit their inspection until the claimants had paid this charge.

Judge Whiting who, with Judge Robinson, represents nearly all the Chinese claimants to the number of over \$200, went to J. M. Riggs, clerk of the commission, on the first day the awards were given out, and was refused permission to examine the records until he had paid the accumulated fees, amounting to some \$2100, upon the ruling of Chairman Macfarlane. The Judge studied over the situation awhile and then called on Secretary Riggs again.

"What is the charge on No. 847?" he asked the clerk, naming one of his claimants from a long and imposing list. "Fifty cents," answered Mr. Riggs, after consulting his books.

"What is the fee on No. 587?" was the next query of Mr. Whiting. "Four dollars," answered the clerk, still unsuspecting.

"Now please tell me the charge on No. 1206," was the next question, as Judge Whiting went down his list, noting the replies of the clerk as he gave. Again Mr. Riggs patiently hunted up the certificate and gave the amount of the charge which had to be paid before it could be given out. Mr. Whiting had not offered to pay any of the fees, and the line of people at his back was steadily increasing, with a prolonged clamor for recognition from some of the claimants.

"Do you intend to go over your entire list in that manner?" asked the clerk in despair, as the object of the questioning was beginning to dawn upon him. "That is certainly what I intend to do," replied the Judge.

"But that will take all day." "Quite likely, and probably two and three days," he was intended to stay here until we get the necessary information. You know that is what you are here for," the Judge calmly replied.

The clerk wilted then and gave permission to the attorneys to examine the certificates on condition that they not look at the awards. The fee charged by the commission had been noted in one corner of the certificate, and from this the attorneys computed the total of the charge of the commission. It amounted to \$2100, the figures given by Mr. Riggs, and was finally paid under protest.

SHE MAY HAVE HAD DISASTER

Captain J. Mattson of the American ship Columbia said yesterday that he thought there was but little doubt that some disaster had befallen the four-masted iron bark Fort George, Captain McClure, which is now out 22 days from Port Pirie, South Australia, bound for this port in ballast. Captain Mattson's opinion should carry considerable weight as he recently sailed from the same port via Newcastle for Honolulu and made the trip in 60 days.

Captain Mattson says that on leaving Port Pirie and until having rounded Tasmania the Fort George at the season of year in which she left Port Pirie, would strike in the ordinary course of events a succession of very heavy gales all the way around Tasmania. Captain Mattson himself experienced these gales and describes that bit of the trip as a very rough one. He thinks that if the Fort George had been dismantled and towed into any port she should have been reported long ago, but this far no report of even another vessel speaking the Fort George has come to hand and as a consequence he believes that she must be in trouble.

As the Fort George is a good ship, a fast sailer, and is only in ballast, she should have made this trip under ordinary conditions in something like 55 or 60 days.

The Fort George is very well officered by men of long experience. Captain McClure is well known in Honolulu, and so also is Mr. Harris, her chief officer. The remainder of the crew of the Fort George consists of two mates, a cook, steward and 18 hands before the mast.

WILL HAVE NO AWA AT KALAUPAPA

Molokai Matters Before the Board.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

MOLOKAI matters occupied the greater part of the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. There were present President Sloggett, Moore, Cooper, Dole, Isenberg and Fred Smith, with Executive Officer Pratt, Secretary Charlock and Superintendent McVeigh.

The petition from the residents at Kalawao protesting against their removal to the settlement proper at Kalaupapa was granted. One hundred and fourteen lepers joined in the petition, which presented the following reasons against a change.

"1. The leper settlement was first established at Kalawao.

"2. We love the place.

"3. We are healthy here.

"We further petition to have our old and worn-out buildings resingled."

Superintendent McVeigh, who was called upon for his opinion on the matter, stated that the only objection to the Kalawao section was that it had entailed the employment of two sets of officers, but he has since arranged things so that no extra force was required.

Some of the buildings at Kalawao were also uninhabitable, and he had secured the removal of the lepers to better houses. He had also repaired and shingled the buildings requiring it and he was in favor of allowing the petition. This was done with a proviso that in the future no lepers sent from Honolulu should be allowed to go to Kalawao.

NO AWA LICENSE.

A petition from J. D. Kahale and M. Holopinal for permission to sell awa at the settlement was denied. The petition stated that Treasurer Wright had refused to grant the necessary license until it had been given the sanction of the Board of Health. The following reasons for favorable action on the part of the Board of Health were urged in the petition:

"1. Their getting a license for the selling of awa will do away with the breaking of the Board of Health law regarding the use of awa at the settlement.

"2. It will be profitable to the awa planters by selling their products to them, the license holders, as section 713, chapter 55, part 4 of the Penal Code reads: 'That the selling of awa by the awa planters to those not holding a license is taboo.'

"3. Great numbers of drinkers at the settlement are anxious to be supplied with awa.

"4. It will do away with the making of swipes.

"5. Awa drinking does not in any way raise trouble and disturbance, but will keep the peace of the settlement."

"6. Awa is considered by the Hawaiians as medicine, as you will find in Gibson's Health Book."

Superintendent McVeigh reported that awa was being sold in the settlement, the police being unable to ferret out the offenders. He stated that the liquor could be found in the homes of the lepers, but that vendors always denied selling it, claiming that they had simply bought it for the people in whose hands it had been discovered. The reason that a license was desired, he said, was because the illicit sellers were making a big profit and the petitioners wanted to come in for a share.

As to the medicinal qualities of the drink, Dr. Sloggett said that he believed it to be harmful, and Dr. Moore added that he had heard old settlers say that awa was responsible in a measure for leprosy. In any event he did not think the liquor was at all beneficial.

NEW HORSES ARE ALLOWED.

A petition from about thirty of the residents for permission to import a number of good horses into the settlement was allowed. Superintendent McVeigh, in response to questions, said that the horses on the place at present were sufficient for all purposes, but that a number of the lepers owned brakes and carriages and desired to get fine horses to hitch to them. He favored the request, provided that the petitioners kept the animals in stables of their own. Upon the motion of Mr. Dole it was finally decided to allow the importation of such animals as were desired on condition that they shall be substituted for the poor ones now at the settlement, and the present number of animals now at Kalaupapa shall not be increased.

TROUBLE WITH KOKUAS.

Superintendent McVeigh called attention to the fact that two kokuas now at the settlement had become insane, and while they were harmless, he knew of no place to put them. It was decided to send the women to the insane asylum in Honolulu. It, after a rigid examination, they are found to be clean. Attention was also called to nine kokuas whose relatives had died, but who still retained their old places in the settlement and continued to draw regular rations. Mr. McVeigh wished to place them in the Lunatic Home but there had been objection, and he considered it inhospitable to turn them out of the settlement. The matter was laid upon the table without action of any kind.

WANTED TRANSPORTATION.

The superintendent also made application for the purchase of a gas en-

YOUNG KAULUKOU GETS THE SCHOLARSHIP FOR YALE

Will be Aided Through
College by Graduate
Body of Hawaii.

A BRADHAM H. KATELETHAL, son of Judge John Kaulukou and clerk of Judge Gear's court, will leave early in September for New Haven, where he will enter Yale Law School.

To the young Hawaiian has been awarded the scholarship arranged by Yale men of the city, and he will be given the full course of the institution.

The decision to send to Yale a young man of Hawaii, who should be given the advantages which were enjoyed by themselves, was reached by the Yale men of the city at the banquet held by the association at the Moana Hotel some months ago. The discussion was led into lines which resulted in the formation of a committee which has since that time looked into the qualifications of many youths of the soil, with the idea of assisting one of them in acquiring his education, either classical or special, at their alma mater.

It was not the intention from the first to make the scholarship of such size that the beneficiary should feel dependent upon his friends here, but the Yale men decided that they would contribute \$500 a year to the care of the student selected, during the term of his course. For this reason it was necessary that the candidate be a man of some force of character, who had the means to assist himself or the stamina to work for the necessary money beyond the amount thus placed at his disposal. In this way there would be given impetus to a worthy young fellow, striving for the higher education, and at the same time he would not be made to feel that he was the ward of the Yale men here and owed them his schooling.

The choice of the student was reached after a long course of investigation. There was a time when there was some doubt of the success of the plans. There were somewhere near a dozen youths taken under consideration. Investigations were pushed among the teachers of the high schools and the other institutions of learning. Professor Scott, President Smith and others were called into consultation and finally the tentative list was made up. The difficulties began to become apparent. One of the candidates would not stand an examination, then another refused to take this test, and finally the choice lay between three. Carl Andrews did not want to go further East than Berkeley. John Fleming of Maui was in doubt as to the trial which he would stand for the place, and thus the choice was narrowed down to young Kaulukou, who had been all along willing to stand any trial or examination that might be proposed. The offer was made to him and he accepted and will be the

first of a probably long line of young men who will thus secure the advantages of Yale instruction through the scholarship established by the local graduates.

Kaulukou will be 22 years of age on the 18th of August coming. He was born here and has made his home during his life. When he was 8 years of age he was placed by his father in the private school of Mr. Muller, where he stayed for two years. He was then in Kamehameha for the same length of time and from that school went to Iolani College, where he was under the direction of Bishop Willis until he graduated. This placed him in readiness for Oahu College, and he went there for the full course, graduating with some honor in the class of 1900.

During the three years of his college life he was engaged in the study of the law, working during the vacation period in the office of W. A. Kinney. He had not at first a taste for the law, but inclined rather to the ministry, his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Lono, now of Kamehameha church, being his personal religious instructor, and having given him the taste for religious work. Since that time he has grown into his legal life, and as soon as he was out of college began to work in the courts. He was made clerk to Judge Gear over a year ago and has remained in the position since, being, however, now about to retire to make place for F. H. Loucks, a personal friend of Judge Gear.

While at college Kaulukou was not distinguished in athletics but was a studious young man and gave much time to reading. It is probable that he will spend his entire time in the States for the next two years, not coming home during the vacations, but devoting these to work as well.

MITCHELL MAY NOT COME HERE

WASHINGTON, July 1.—(Tacoma Ledger Special Service Bureau.)—Although Senator Foster was appointed second member of a sub-committee to visit Hawaii during the coming summer, it is probable he will be in charge, as it is very doubtful if Senator Mitchell, designated as chairman, can leave the country. If this proves to be the case, Senator Foster will be called on to make a report of their investigations, a report of much importance as the information sought is to be the basis for future legislation.

Josepa's Successor.

Governor Dole yesterday appointed John K. Hamuna district magistrate for Hana, Island of Maui, to succeed Judge Josepa, who resigned the place after a petition for removal had been presented to Judge Kalua. Hamuna is well known among Hawaiians, and served in many sessions of the legislature during the monarchy, but stood aloof at the time of the overthrow. Hamuna is an attorney and well qualified for the place. J. K. Josepa, his predecessor, was sued for damages for alienating the affections of another man's wife. At the June session of court in Waikiki a jury awarded damages of \$1 to the injured husband, and Josepa resigned when proceedings were brought before Judge Kalua tooust him.

Korea to Arrive August 8

The new steamship Korea of the Pacific Mail Company is now on the way from New York to San Francisco, and is expected to arrive at the latter port on July 28. She will then take the Peking's place and is expected to arrive on her first trip to Honolulu on August 8.

line and rails for the construction of a railway from the steamer landing to the settlement. He thought that this would be cheaper than the present method of transportation. The purchase of the material was left to McVeigh.

OTHER MATTERS.

Permits were granted two Sisters at Hilo to visit the Mother Superior at Kalaupapa. The petition of a Jap in Pauoa Valley, who had been ordered to remove his pig pen, for three months' extension in time was granted.

Plumbing Inspector E. G. Keen reported forty-three plans filed and the same number of permits granted. There were thirty-three inspections and twenty-eight sewer connections made during the first two weeks in July.

ORIENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS.

Dr. Cofer's report of health conditions in the Orient was as follows: Tokyo, cholera on July 5; Shanghai, cholera epidemic up to June 27; Kobe, two cases of cholera, no deaths; Hong Kong, two weeks ending June 24, cholera, 14 cases, 10 deaths; smallpox, one death; plague, 80 cases, 71 deaths.



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UNCLE SAM HAS A JOB OPEN

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on September 10, 1902, an examination will be held at the places mentioned in the accompanying list and at Honolulu, Hawaii, for the position of Japanese interpreter (male) in the Immigration Service at Honolulu.

The examinations will consist of the subjects mentioned below, which will be weighted as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
1. Spelling (second grade).....	6
2. Arithmetic (second grade).....	6
3. Letter-writing (second grade).....	6
4. Penmanship.....	6
5. Copying from plain copy (second grade).....	6
6. Training and experience.....	70

Total..... 100
Age limit, 20 years or over.

From the eligibles resulting from this examination it is expected that certification will be made to the position of Japanese interpreter (male), Immigration Service, Honolulu, Hawaii, at a salary of \$4 per diem, and to other similar vacancies as they may occur at that place.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements. Competitors will be rated without regard to any consideration other than the qualifications shown in their examination papers, and eligibles will be certified strictly in accordance with the civil service law and rules.

Persons who desire to compete should at once apply either to the secretary of the board of examiners at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the local board of examiners at the custom house at Honolulu, Hawaii, for application forms 304 and 1141, which should be filed either with the commission at Washington or the secretary of the board at Honolulu. The regulation requiring that applications be filed at least ten days prior to the date of the examination will be waived in accepting applications for this examination. All persons whose requests are received in sufficient time to ship papers to the places of examination selected will be examined. Form 1141 will be sent to the persons named in form 1141 as reference for information relative to the applicant's knowledge of the language.

The bark Carrollton arrived at Whatcom from Honolulu on July 2. She failed to stop for inspection by the quarantine officers at Port Townsend and had to be towed back to Port Townsend from Whatcom for inspection before she could enter that port.

TO BOOM HONOLULU

Ship Owner Dollar Tells How to Do It.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Mr. Robert Dollar, the big San Francisco steamship owner, who passed through Honolulu on the China yesterday on a business trip, has some decided views concerning the future of Honolulu. He thinks it destined to become a great port, that the means of inter-island transportation will shortly be revolutionized, and that it will become the Mecca of tourists from the states on the Atlantic seaboard as soon as someone wakes up here and starts a real live tourist organization.

Just before the China sailed for Yokohama at noon yesterday Mr. Dollar said to an Advertiser reporter: "I am a sort of heathen who has just awakened to the possibilities of your city. I went out at 8 o'clock this morning with my wife for a drive and we have just returned. It is a beautiful place and just the sort of a one that is sure to attract the average American tourist. California is at present the jumping off place for tourists from the Eastern states. They do not seem to know of anything farther west and I believe that if the Hawaiian Islands were made better known to our traveling public that this place would be simply flooded with them."

"I believe that the history of California in this matter of tourists will be repeated here. On the start the people did not know of California as a great place for wintering, but as soon as they commenced to find out about it the place simply boomed. Wealthy retired people who went there with the idea of spending a few lazy weeks liked the state so well that they moved there to stay. It will be the same way with Honolulu. As soon as people find out that the city is like many will come here permanently to close their lives in the quiet and beautiful islands—away from the turmoil of American business rush and activity."

"Now, in my opinion, the only way to get these tourists is first to let them know that there is such a place as Honolulu. Let your business men combine and organize a 'tourist grabbing' association. They can get some clever men to organize several tours a year from the states to Hawaii. They can arrange with the steamship lines and with the railway companies. Just as soon as you can get the steamship lines and the American trans-continental railways to take this matter up then you will boom. The railways would advertise Hawaii in the magazines and a tourist bureau should be established here to send all sorts of illustrated and descriptive matter."

"Concerning Honolulu as a port, I think that the few years will witness enormous improvements in your shipping business here. American trade with the Orient will improve at a tremendous rate during the next year or two and Honolulu should reap a big benefit from it. Already the trade outlook with the Far East is considerably improved."

"I believe that there will be something of a revolution in your methods of inter-island transportation, as American capitalists can readily see what a fast, new and up-to-date line of island steamers at the cheapest possible freight and passenger rates would do for themselves and the islands' trade."

"Honolulu is undoubtedly a city to which the United States can look for considerable development."

Mr. Dollar is sending a steamer from the Coast to Hong Kong with lumber and has an idea of establishing a regular line of traders to Japan. It is said that he even has some idea of a line from Hong Kong and Manila, but he refuses to discuss this matter at present. On his return trip he may stop over at Honolulu for several weeks.

RACES FOR THE MERCHANTS FAIR

The committee appointed by the Jockey Club to look into the chances of securing a race meet for the term covered by the Merchants' Fair has received such assurances of support that there seems every reason to believe that there will be a substantial matter. The date has not been set and will not be finally fixed until the merchants of the city arrange for a holiday or for some time to be given over to sports during the fair.

According to the plan which will be submitted to the Jockey Club at the meeting of Thursday, there will be a card of nine races. These will include a half mile dash with Mollie Connors barred, a three-quarters dash, that mare to carry 125 pounds; a polo pony dash, a mile dash for police patrol horses, a gentlemen's riding race for horses never raced, and four mile dash harness races, the horses to be named and with gentlemen drivers. In all but the two races first named the prizes shall be cups to the value of \$50; in those events purses of \$100.

The plan is to have the entries close on July 25th with Charles Bellina at the Club stables, and the scratches close the next day at noon. It is expected that such horses as Nettie H. Artie W., Oak Grove, Luster, Wisteria, Rusty Rhodes, Creole, Grandpa, Faro Bank, Walt-a-Little, Violin, Frank Murphy, Los Angeles, Tony, Hoopa, Billy, Prince C., Walter P., Dick, Butcher Girl and Lucy D. will fill the various driving races, they being so placed that there will be a fair classing of the animals. In the gentlemen's races the entrance will be 10 per cent of the value of the cup.

Cools the Blood

Hot weather takes the life out of everybody. You become languid, debilitated, nervous, depressed. You lose your appetite and you have indigestion. Your blood becomes impure, your head aches, your nerves are weak, and you are tired all the time. You want something to purify your blood and make it cool and healthy.



Mr. Giovanni D'Neal, of Parkside, South Australia, tells you how this may be done. He sends his photograph also.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Ayer's Pills are Liver Pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, and all liver troubles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President.....Cecil Brown
Vice-President.....M. P. Robinson
Cashier.....W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

**Now is
the time
to complete the
Breakfast, Dinner
or Tea Sets that
you purchased
from us.**

We have just received
our final shipment of the
following:

Blue Trilby English Ware.
Green Trilby English Ware.
Brown Trilby English Ware.
Pink Roses, French China.
Red Poppies, French China.
Lilac Poppies, French China.

These patterns will all be
dressed now and no more stock
ordered.

Call and leave your orders be-
fore it is too late.

Have you seen our window
display of hand painted Edger-
ton China? It is beautiful.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

53-55-57 King Street.

The resolution as finally passed by the Senate for an investigating committee in Hawaii contains no reference to the crown lands, as could be seen by the text of the resolution published in the Advertiser yesterday.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1835.
Accumulated Funds £3,978,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

89 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSES-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable August
21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Oc-
tober 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.

May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURI-
FIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and
permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste,
and warranted free from anything injuri-
ous to the most delicate constitution of
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles,
2s 6d each, and in cases containing six
times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEM-
ISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ORS throughout the world. Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-
land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that
they get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
passed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
"Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture"
blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Sui Plantation Company.

The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Company.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Company.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump.

Coston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance

DAMAGES FOR SAILOR

Inter-Island Must Pay
Lorenzen for
Hurt.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Judge Estee rendered his decision yesterday in the case of Hans Lorenzen vs. Inter-Island Steamship Co., awarding plaintiff damages in the amount of \$2940 for injuries received on the steamer Naeau. Lorenzen sued for \$10,240, being damages for the injury, including loss of wages and cost of medical attendance. The court, in its opinion, goes into the evidence in detail and finds that the first mate's injuries from the sling load of sugar was not due to his own negligence, but the warnings, if any, given by defendant were not heard by plaintiff. In conclusion the court says:

"That the injury to libellant was caused by the improper handling of the appliances and gear of the Naeau by the officers and crew thereof, who had exclusive control of the same in the transfer of this sugar is plain, after a consideration of all the evidence; and the fact of this exclusive control is an important element in this class of cases. (Miller vs. O. S. S. Co., 118 N. Y. 298-9; Cummings vs. N. F. Co., 60 Wis. 612; The Robert Lewers, Estee, J., p. 1, 7; The Robert Lewers, 114 Fed. Rep. 847.) And especially is this so in view of the fact that the court is unable to hold that there was contributory negligence on the part of the libellant."

Now, as to the amount of damages. There is no question as to the injury to the libellant, and he is entitled to some damages not only for the pain and suffering produced by the injury, but also for the possible length of time that he may be incapacitated from pursuing his calling of seaman.

It is in evidence that Lorenzen was acting as first officer of the Iringard, at a salary of \$60 per month when the accident occurred; that he was physically a sound, well man when he was injured; that he holds a certificate as first officer for sail and a certificate as second officer for steam. It seems reasonable to suppose that if this injury had not been inflicted he would have been a sound man and able to pursue his calling uninterruptedly at a salary of at least \$60 per month for many years to come. Dr. Taylor, an expert called for the defendant, testified that in his judgment, while the injury was permanent, yet the body of libellant would adjust itself in time to the shortness of the injured leg, and that he thought "at the end of two years the leg would be as useful as it was before it was hurt." I am inclined to think that this is so, and being so, that at the end of two years he will be able to resume his vocation of seaman, if not possibly before that time. I will therefore allow libellant the sum of \$1440, being the amount of wages at the rate of \$60 per month, which it is reasonable to assume he would have been able to earn in two years from the time of the injury had he not been deprived of the ability to do so by this injury.

In addition thereto libellant is entitled to something for the injury itself and the pain and suffering consequent thereon. The evidence shows that the injury was a very grave one, in fact, according to both the testimony of Dr. Humphreys and Dr. Taylor, the injury is permanent, although the disability doubtless is not. That while the bones have knit, the jointer is not perfect, but is an overlapping one; that there is a curvature and the leg will continue to be from three-quarters of an inch to an inch shorter than the other. In addition to the breaking of the leg, the libellant suffered grave bruises, the bruise on the shoulder being "excessively severe." He was confined to the Queen's Hospital for three months, and some few days, suffering much pain; and it is in evidence that he still suffers pain, and according to Dr. Humphreys, there is a possibility that he will always suffer pain. It is difficult to measure pain in money. In most of the cases examined by the court wherein injuries of a similar nature were sustained, the average damages assessed is about \$4000, in full of everything. However in the main, these cases show an injury if not greater at the outset, yet more severe in the permanent disabling effects than in the case at bar. I am therefore of opinion that in view of all the circumstances of this case, the sum of \$1500 would be a fair compensation for the extra pain and suffering endured by libellant, and will allow that amount in addition to the \$1440 already allowed, making a total of \$2940, together with costs of suit.

SHAW IS STILL MISSING

The parents of Alkernon Shaw, the young artist and adventurer who disappeared from Honolulu a couple of years ago, are still endeavoring to trace their lost boy.

The newspapers of the mainland have been filled with accounts of the strange disappearance and information is asked, even of the slightest kind. Australia has been warned to be on the lookout for Shaw, and all the government officials there and in New Zealand have been written to by the anxious parents. Governor Dole, Secretary Cooper and many other local officials have been appealed to to lend their efforts to find the missing young man.

The Collector of Customs received in the last mail from the Coast a request from the Secretary of the Treasury to make inquiries regarding Shaw and report the latest developments direct to him. The Collector is gathering all the data obtainable, as it has appeared in The Advertiser and other papers, and will shortly make his report.

A big ball was given at Keala last Saturday in honor of Manager George H. Fairchild, who is to leave soon for the coast on a vacation.

HAS HAD ENOUGH WILCOX

Liliuokalani Finds the Delegate Wanting.

No more of Wilcox for ex-Queen Liliuokalani was the gossip of the street yesterday, and although no source of the talk could be traced, the statements made by the members of the Hui Kuokoa were so positive that it appeared to have a substantial foundation.

The comment set out with a degree of detail a conversation that the former Queen had with a member of the new party, in which the ground had been traversed, covering the recent political upheaval and the prospects of the various candidates whose names have been mentioned. According to it, Liliuokalani told her caller that she had made a close study of the Delegate during the past winter and spring, and that he had proved utterly useless to the people of the Territory of Hawaii.

Tramways and Ditch bill, she said, occupied his mind to the exclusion of all matters relating to the public good, and according to the opinion imputed to her the services of the Delegate were without value either in that direction or in any other. As to herself, where she had a great many friends ready to assist her in the prosecution of her claim for consideration for the crown lands, she is reported to have said that the Hawaiian Delegate utterly ignored her claims and in no way endeavored to advance her cause. For this reason she believes the interests of the people will be best served by the defeat of Wilcox for further honors in the way of national representation, and she is ready to support some better candidate of her people.

The second stage of the gossip of the politicians is even more vague, it being reported that the ex-Queen has declared that the best man for the Delegation is J. O. Carter. While she has not reached the stage of making a fight for the nomination of his business representative, she thinks if union can be had on him there will be given to the Territory a representative who could be conservative and useful, and that the people might be confident that they would give him time to their interests, instead of some special matters pressing private corporations entirely.

Prince Cupid, it was reported by some of his followers yesterday, made a declaration that he preferred to stay in Hawaii than to go to Washington. He is said to have the opinion that he could be of more service to his country and countrymen by staying here and giving his time and attention to local legislation than by entering the National Congress. This has been his inclination throughout the entire fight and he is reported to be favorable to the selection of some other than himself to lead the Hui Kuokoa in the coming campaign.

Many conferences were held yesterday between the members of the organization committee of the new party and as a result the canvass and the preparations for the struggle are now well under way. The enrollment blanks are in such shape that there will be a supply of them in the hands of one representative of the committee in each precinct before the end of the week, and the people at headquarters are preparing and sending out statements of the situation all the time.

The first work was done yesterday on the preparation of the matter for the new journal which is to be the organ of the Hui Kuokoa. The intention is to issue a weekly paper in the vernacular, the first number to appear Saturday of this week. Solomon Meheula, who was the first editor of the hapa-haole newspaper of the Delegates, will be the editor of the journal, and will have the assistance of Nakookoo and others in the writing of the news matter and opinion. The paper will be sent broadcast for the purpose of putting the young men right in the eyes of the public, and the expectation is that there will be an important personal statement from the president of the new party as its salutary.

Among the matters discussed yesterday was the course to be followed in the local fights. It was the opinion of the majority of those present at the informal talks that the proper course would be to make the legislative nominations strictly on the basis indicated by the name of the party. This would mean the nomination of two Republicans, two Democrats and two Home Rulers in each of the districts of this island. This same course would be recommended to the Kuokoans of the other islands of the group and the result would be to get before the people only the very best and most available men for the places in the lower house.

As to the Senatorships, the names which are mentioned so far are of Republicans. In the Fifth District the names of John C. Lane and Enoch Johnson are being considered, and in the Fourth, A. G. M. Robertson and A. L. C. Atkinson. Owing to the fact that the party booted the Home Rulers on the grounds that there was no real home rule in its management, there will be no dictation or suggestion from the headquarters here as to the nominations in other districts, but each island will be expected to name its own men. The discussions of men have been only informal, owing to the belief of the committeemen that the first thing is the making of an organization, so that there may be no question of the having of some votes, the candidate selected, and then the conventions of the party will be held and their choice registered.

Fred W. Beckley, member of the last legislature from Maui, arrived in the

city yesterday to learn for himself the local situation. He said that the one thing for which the Home Rule party of Maui stood was good government and the selection of its own candidates. There could be, he declared, no deviation from the executive committee of the Home Rulers if it was hoped to carry the island, for the voters would not stand such high-handed actions on the part of Honolulu men. He said further that it was not improbable that there would be a fusion effected between the various parties, on the basis of mutual endorsement of the best men for the legislature. This would bring together such strength that any old timers standing by the Home Rule committee here would find themselves in the hopeless minority.

Senator John Paris of Kona was among the passengers in the Mauna Loa. He said politics plays an important part in the life of that district now, and there were any number of candidates ready for the fight for the legislature. Among those who will stand before the conventions for the nominations for the lower house are the following: North Kona, Isaac Keha, Malani, Makahalapua, Kalaiwai and Kalukou; South Kona, Laleiro, William Wright and Naope; Christian Andrews, one of the bolting Home Rulers, is mentioned for the Senate. Senator Paris undoubtedly will succeed himself.

FAIR WILL OPEN

Many Entertainments for Exposition.

With every space filled, the Merchants' Fair will be opened Saturday evening, July 26. This was decided upon at the meeting of the committee in charge of the affair held yesterday afternoon. The afternoon of that day will be given over to a special race meeting arranged by the members of the Jockey Club, and it is hoped to be able to secure early arrivals of the steamers, so as to give the visitors expected from the other islands an opportunity to enjoy the initial events of the fair season.

While it is not yet possible to arrange a program of the special entertainments which will mark the week, there are in prospect some features which will give special importance to various days and evenings of the season. One of the projects which the members of the committee expect will be taken up is a ball to close the fair. The committee as such cannot undertake such a feature but efforts are being made to arrange for some reception or masquerade which will give a jolly ending to the season of friendly competition and entertainment.

The committee unanimously passed a resolution recommending to members of the association that they close their stores on the afternoon of Saturday, July 26th. This would enable the gathering at the race track of a crowd which would rival any that has been seen during the year, not excepting June 11th. Representations will be made to the baseballists in an effort to have them give the day to the races, and all employers of men who are in the club are to be asked to permit their employees to have a half holiday on Monday or Tuesday, so that the games may be played at that time and thus add attractiveness to the fair.

There will be this evening a meeting of the Jockey Club for the purpose of making final selection of the events for the card. There is every reason to believe that the outline given yesterday will be followed, the nine events being adhered to closely. The plan is to have the races commence at 1 o'clock and as there are none but heats the entire nine should be disposed of before 6 o'clock. This would give time for the people to get home and prepare for a visit to the opening of the fair in the evening of that day.

There will be special concerts attending the event, the band being secured if possible, and if not, Hawaiian music for the occasion will be made a feature. During the afternoons and evenings of the fairs there will be concerts by the band. Berger and his men will be assigned a position on the stage at the mauka end of the Drill Shed, in which is to be held the Agricultural Fair. The band will play a specially selected program of concert selections and there will be sufficient life to make the two pavilions attractive all the time.

With a couple of exceptions perhaps there will be represented every line of trade in the city. The pavilion is now practically filled, there being only a few spaces which are open. Owing to the features which will be announced there will be little chance for the people to visit the stores of the city during the fair days, and this fact has had much weight with the exhibitors. The final arrangements will be delayed until it is possible to give to the people a full and complete program of the attractions and the expectation is that the visitors will find every opportunity to have their days and nights full of interesting experiences.

Cricket Match Saturday.

After the wonderful success of the cricket team of Picker against that of McGill last Saturday, there will be a re-lining up of the men this week. Picker will again captain one team and the leadership of the other will be in the hands of Miles. The teams will play as follows:

H. E. Picker (captain), R. Anderson, C. Von der Heyde, D. Glass, L. Blackman, A. L. Ahlo, H. Glass, J. H. Farraday, A. Dunn, Rev. V. H. Kittat, A. W. Bottomley, H. Harrison, J. L. Cockburn.

A. T. Miles (captain), G. P. Morse, J. C. McGill, A. R. Hatfield, R. A. Jordan, A. S. Piamia, Prince Cupid, J. L. Brett, C. W. Irish, T. Gill, R. H. Moore, J. Anderson, M. R. Jamieson.

The certificates of awards issued by the Fire Claims Commission will be given out only between the hours of 9 and 12 a. m. for the remainder of the week.

PAIN CASE GOES OVER

Federal Judge Estee Decides Holland's Case—Suits Dismissed.

The suit of Wilder Steamship Company vs. W. H. Holland, after having dragged along for two days before Judge Humphreys, was continued yesterday until the next term of court. The absence of witnesses for plaintiff in San Francisco and on the other islands made this necessary, and a juror was withdrawn and the trial continued. The suit was for freight charges and there was trouble all day in getting in the evidence from the books of plaintiff.

IN FEDERAL COURT.

The troubles of Wm. Holland, chief engineer on Wilder's steamer Helene, were aired before Judge Estee yesterday morning and afternoon.

In the morning the injunction previously issued by the court against the high sheriff was dissolved, Judge Estee holding that he had no jurisdiction to enjoin a Territorial court from enforcing its judgment against Wilder's Steamship Company as garnishee.

In the afternoon the matter was brought up again on Holland's petition for his money. E. H. McCannahan appearing for the defendant claimed that the judgment rendered by Judge Dickey barred the proceeding in Federal Court. Mr. Dillon for Holland contended that seamen's wages could not be attached for any debt, and the court sustained this view. Judge Estee said, however, that he did not wish to make the company pay the debt twice, both to the Chinese who had garnished it, and to Holland, and he took the matter under advisement. The \$60 over which the row started has been deposited by Wilder's Steamship Company in the hands of Clerk Mallin.

CASES DISMISSED.

Discontinuances were filed yesterday in the case of G. B. McClellan vs. Dr. L. E. Cofer and Waimanalo Sugar Co. vs. the schooner Malolo. The first was the suit involving the title to Quarantine Island which had been settled out of court by United States Attorney Breckons. The second suit was for damages growing out of the collision between the J. A. Cummings and the Malolo, and this case had also been adjusted out of court.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTES.

Zembahe Kakinia of Kapua, Kauai, has petitioned Judge Humphreys for permission to practice law in the district courts of the Territory.

J. L. Wishard has resumed as clerk of Judge Hardy's court and taken a position with the Wailuku Sugar Co. R. W. T. Purvis is appointed to succeed him.

Kamaka Whitmarsh has asked to be appointed administratrix of the estate of her husband, Jos. Whitmarsh. Deceased left property in Kona, value not known, and life insurance to the amount of \$2500.

OAHU DIVIDEND IS CUT OFF

By action of the Board of Directors of the Oahu Sugar Company the payment of dividends has been discontinued until further notice. This step was taken at a called meeting of the company and was directly due to the recent reports of the falling price of sugar. The price now means a reduction of \$12 a ton from that secured for the crop last year, and a decrease of \$23 from the price of two years ago. The reports made to the board showed that the permanent improvement account has been charged with \$300,000 this year and the falling off in receipts has made it impossible for the company to pay bills and keep up the dividends, and the latter were shut off so that the debt of the plantation might not be piled up higher.

The plantation not yet being fully developed, the charges would have been a burden where next year, with a full plantation working, there will be no trouble in taking care of the entire work of the plantation and yet having a good dividend to pay.

The crop this year will be in the neighborhood of 28,000 tons. There is still one great field to harvest and this is a conservative estimate. The estimate of Manager Ahrens for the year was 27,000 tons, but owing to increased yield some of the plantation men thought there would be 30,000. This has now been abandoned.

WILL BUILD A BIG RESERVOIR

Hilo Water Works to Be Ready for Any Emergency With Two Million Gallons.

Supt. Boyd of the Department of Public Works is having prepared plans for a reservoir to be built for the Hilo waterworks. The capacity of the new reservoir will be from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 gallons, and this will be the first of its kind to be built in Hilo. It is intended that the water which now goes to waste in the Rainy City at night shall be conserved for use in case of a big fire, or some such emergency purpose. The new structure will be located at the head of Waialanuene street. It will take the excess water from the spring which now feeds water to Hilo's pipe lines.

Rails for King Street.

Heavy steel rails for the King street extension of the Rapid Transit tracks Ewa of Fort street were being distributed yesterday along the route preparatory to the track laying which will begin the latter end of this week. The poles are also being set on both sides of the street and the wires will be strung in advance of the track laying.

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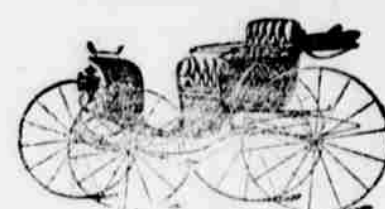


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DORIC	JULY 24	COPTIC	JULY 25
NIPPON MARU	JULY 31	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 2
PERU	AUG. 8	PEKING	AUG. 11
COPTIC	AUG. 16	GAELIC	AUG. 20
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 23	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 26
PEKING	SEPT. 2	CHINA	SEPT. 5
GAELIC	SEPT. 10	DOHC	SEPT. 12
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 18	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 20
CHINA	SEPT. 26	KOREA	SEPT. 30
DORIC	OCT. 4	COPTIC	OCT. 7
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 14	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 14
KOREA	OCT. 22	PEKING	OCT. 22
COPTIC	OCT. 29	GAELIC	NOV. 1
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 6	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8
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